Sold by Moses Pitt at ye Angel in St Pauls Church yard.

TWO

TREATISES,

The one Medical,

Of the Gout,

And its

Nature more narrowly search'd into than hitherto; together with a new way of discharging the same.

By *HERMAN BUSSCHOF* Senior, of *Utrecht*, residing at *Batavia* in the *East-Indies*, in the service of the *Dutch East-India* Company.

The OTHER

Partly Chirurgical, partly Medical;

Containing

Some Observations and Practices relating both to some extraordinary cases of Women in Travel; and to some other uncommon cases of Diseases in both Sexes.

By *HENRY VAN ROONHUYSE*, Physitian in Ordinary at *Amsterdam*.

Englished out of Dutch by a careful hand.

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TO THE
READER.

TIS now about 14 years ſince I laboured under an extraordinary pain in both my knees and feet, not knowing whither to turn my ſelf for pain, having uſed in vain all thoſe means by which I formerly had found ſome eaſe. After I had paſſed five or ſix weeks in thoſe exceſſive pains, which ſometimes, in ſpight of my teeth, extorted tears from my eyes, and conſumed my fleſh as well as my ſtrength, keeping me in a manner always ſleepleſs; I was perſwaded to ſuffer an Indian *Doctreſs to come to me, which was of* Quinam, *(whom my Wife commonly employed for the curing of our ſlaves, and who alſo had been very ſucceſsful in recovering my only*

daughter from a certain difficulty of breathing she had been troubled with for two years together). This Indian *woman being demanded, whether she knew how to cure that painful disease which I was molested with; Answered, she did. But to tell you the truth, it was done by a way of Burning: Which means being by me rejected out of an apprehension I had of the pain that must needs accompany such a remedy; she said, that then she would prepare something to* mitigate *the pains I suffered, and bring me such a medicine in the afternoon; repeating still, that if I would endure the Caustick or Burning remedy, the pain should ever after stay away: But, for all that, I could not then resolve upon it.*

The woman being gone, upon further consideration, I began to repent that I had refused the use of her Caustick; and thought with my self, that however this proposed remedy should operate, I could feel but one pain at a time, either that of the Gout, or that

of

of the Cauſtick; longing to ſee my Doctreſs again; who being returned, and asked, whether ſhe had ready her matter for the Cauſtick, anſwered ſmiling, ſhe had: At the ſame time drawing it forth out of her pocket, and deſiring me that I would ſuffer her to try her art and skill upon me; which having at laſt agreed unto, ſhe went preſently to work; having demanded a lighted candle, and ſolicitouſly ſearch'd for that part of the place affected where the greateſt pain was: And thereupon ſhe burned with her Moxa *(of which hereafter) on my feet and knees, (to my beſt remembrance) about twenty little Eſcars, which looked like little gray ſpecks, without raiſing any bliſters, or cauſing any after-pain; whereupon alſo all the pain of the Gout vaniſh'd. All this operation was finiſhed within leſs than half an hour, without any bodies hearing me complain of pain. And I herewith declare, that even whilſt the burning laſted, I found my ſelf much inclined to ſleep; and that in ſuch a manner,*

that after the operation was over, I was ſo overcome by ſleep, that I ſlept very quietly near 24 hours together, without ever waking; whereas afore, by reaſon of the cruel pains, I had not been able to ſleep at all for ſeveral days and nights together. Being awakened, I found, 'tis true, my feet and knees yet much ſwelled; but in a few days after I was alſo freed from thoſe tumifying humours, by the little openings made by the ſame Cauſtick, ſo that I was able to return to the work of my vocation; moſt heartily thanking God Almighty for his goodneſs to me, and duly acknowledging the operation of this Indian *woman, admiring withal the powerfulneſs of this remedy againſt ſo contumacious an evil, as is the Gout. There near paſſed full 27 months e're I heard any thing of a Gouty pain, and I began to be full of hope it would for ever have forgot and quitted me, according to the promiſe of my Doctreſs; which not long after, to my great ſorrow, died. True it is, that after the time named, I had once, or at moſt*

twice

twice in one year ſome grudgings of that diſeaſe; but never any ſore fit: Only about four years ago, when I fell into a very hot Fever of nine days continuance, without hope of life, that Fever changed, and ended in the Gout; all the pains of which, in a very ſhort time, I freed my ſelf from, by means of the ſaid Cauſtick; ſo that I proteſt candidly, that being now in a Fever again, I long as much and more for a fit of the Gout, as I formerly was wont to dread it; knowing it to be an argument of the ſtrength of the heart, when a Fever determines in the Gout: Upon which ſcore the famous Crato, *Phyſitian to three Emperors, and the learned* Sennertus, *were wont to comfort Gouty men, by telling them that this evil tended to health.*

Now, from the day that I was ſo ſoon and with ſo ſlight pains cured of the Gout, I have given my thoughts liberty to expatiate upon the nature of the Gout: And firſt of all, to call in queſtion, whether Phyſitians hitherto have had a right notion, and given a

true account of the nature and qualities of this diſeaſe: And after a rigorous enquiry into the matter, and upon the conſideration of this ſovereign remedy, I concluded, that this diſeaſe muſt needs have another immediate or proximate cauſe, ſeat, &c. than had been hitherto by any man clearly explained and proved.

Whereupon I thought good to diſcover to the world my thoughts of this whole matter, although at firſt I intended to have kept them only for my beſt friends and neareſt relations. I think, I have herein detected ſome things for the improvement of Phyſick, and for the relief of thoſe that are ſubject to this diſeaſe, which elſe is by moſt men exclaimed againſt as incurable; and does ſo disfigure many a comely perſon, that he ſeems not to be the ſame he was before. In the doing whereof, my deſign is to do good to my fellow-creatures, and to lay out this talent for their eaſe and comfort; as alſo to open a way for intelligent and ſtudious men to ſearch into, and find

find out the nature not only of the Gout, *but alſo of divers other diſeaſes that have any affinity therewith; ſuch as are* Head-pains, Tooth-ach, Pleuriſies, Colick, *and even the* Falling-ſickneſs *it ſelf. As I ſhall be able, in time, if God vouchſafe me life, more clearly to make out; eſpecially, if the truth here delivered be embraced, and this ſmall work encouraged, and the remedy here recommended put in practice; which I heartily wiſh may be done according to my preſcript, before it be prejudged, and rejected.*

THE

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Advertiſe-

THE
GOUT,
More narrowly
SEARCHT, and FOUND out;
Together with
The certain CURE thereof.

CHAP. I.

Of the Gout, *and what it is.*

Theoph. I Have underſtood with joy, *Theodidactus*, that you have a ſingular opinion of the *Gout*, its Cauſe, Seat, Paſſages and Ways; as alſo, that you know the true and genuine Remedy againſt this cruel Diſeaſe, which is alſo come to your door, no leſs than it

it had assaulted your Father and Father-in-Law, who were so grievously tormented therewith, that they became altogether helpless, and were so spent and consumed thereby, that before they arrived to any considerable old age, they fell into their graves. Whereas I see you, to admiration, advanced to so great an age, and in so much vigour, as if you had never known or had any Podagrical person in your Family, or among your Relations, or had never been subject your self to that mercileſs disease. Hence it is, that I most heartily intreat you, that you would be pleased to explain this matter to me, according to the good inclinations, which I have always perceived in you, of doing good to your Neighbour.

Theodid. My dear *Theophilus*, although in doing this I step somewhat out of my Vocation; yet Christian charity constrains me to comply with your desires herein, and not to confine this knowledg of mine to my particular Friends and Relations; on condition

dition only, that at this time you do ask me no more queſtions, than what ſhall be pertinent to make us come to the knowledg of the *Gout* and the *Remedy* thereof.

Theoph. I moſt kindly thank you for your goodneſs, and promiſe you to contain my ſelf within the bounds preſcribed.

Theodid. Very well; be pleaſed therefore to propoſe your queſtions in that order, and I ſhall anſwer you to the beſt of my knowledg.

Theoph. To recover gouty perſons, and to free them from their pains (without which all the bleſſings of this life are inſignificant,) what is above all things neceſſary?

Anſw. To have a thorow knowledg of the Diſeaſe and of the true Remedy thereof; both which are equally neceſſary, inſomuch that the one without the other is not valuable.

Queſt. Why is it, that for accompliſhing a happy Cure, there is firſt of all required a well-grounded knowledg of the Diſeaſe?

An. Becauſe 'tis impoſſible to cure a diſeaſe according to Art, if the nature thereof be hid from the Artiſt: And the want of this is the chief reaſon, why the care and pains taken by ſo many learned Phyſitians hath proved ſo ineffectual in the Gout.

Qu. What then are the Requiſites to attain to the true knowledg of this Diſeaſe?

An. There is required a ſolid knowledg of theſe following particulars:

1. *Of the next and ever-concomitant Cauſe of the Gout.*
2. *Of the Seat of this Evil.*
3. *Of the Part affected.*
4. *Of the Ways and Paſſages, through which this Evil takes its courſe.*
5. *What are the inſeparable ſigns thereof?*
6. *What Symptoms commonly accompany it?*
7. *That the Symptoms of this Diſeaſe be rightly diſtinguiſhed.*

If you err not in theſe main points, you

you are in the right way of arriving to a happy cure of this Malady.

Qu. Do you underſtand by the name of *Gout*, all pain in the Limbs?

An. No; but that pain which in ſharpneſs and fierceneſs exceeds all other, and that which I mean to deſcribe.

Qu. To let paſs the name of the *Gout*, pray give me a full and plain deſcription of the Diſeaſe it ſelf?

An. The *Gout* is a preternatural, inward, deep-lurking, and for the moſt part inviſible little ſwelling within in the *perioſtium*, that is, the membrane that enwraps all Bones; cauſed from a dry and cold ill-natured damp or vapor, which out of the arteries, by the expelling vertue of the heart, is driven out into the place that is between the bone and the *perioſtium*, for the moſt part into ſuch Limbs of the Body as are about the Joints; in which this vapor being and remaining impacted and incloſed, and diſtending that moſt ſenſible membrane, produces thoſe violent and in-

tolerable pains, whereby the motion of thoſe Limbs is incumbred and diſpoiled, and many other grievous accidents occaſioned.

Qu. Doth this deſcription differ much from that which hath been hitherto delivered of this Diſeaſe?

An. It doth: Whence it is, that I exceedingly apprehend, I ſhall incur ſharp cenſures from many.

Qu. But let this paſs; let us weigh rather your deſcription in its principal parts. And, *Firſt*, I do remember, that you make the Gout to be a *preternatural* ſwelling; whereby you doubtleſs imply, that the Gout is a Diſeaſe wherein violence is done to nature in ſome part or other of the Body. But this is a novelty to me, that you add, *viz.* that it is an *inward deep-lurking*, and *for the moſt part inviſible little ſwelling*, and that that ſwelling is cauſed by a *damp*, &c. intreating you, that you would vouchſafe to expreſs this more plain, and to render reaſons thereof. And firſt, why you call it an *internal* and *deep-lurking* tumor?

An.

An. The better to diſtinguiſh it from other windy ſwellings, in reſpect of its ſeat: For, whereas *thoſe* other lye between the fleſh and skin, *this* lies deep, underneath the membrane that covers the bone; as hereafter ſhall be more largely proved.

Qu. But why do you add, that it is a *little* and *moſtly inviſible* ſwelling?

An. Becauſe it is ſo indeed.

Qu. But pray, Sir, take care that you run not againſt ſenſe, out of a blind zeal of producing a novelty. For, is not the tumor which manifeſts it ſelf in the Gout, big and conſpicuous enough?

An. You do not diſtinguiſh between the Diſeaſe it ſelf and the Symtom, which is the ſtumbling ſtone of many even learn'd men. And the want of this very diſtinction ſeems to me to have been the main, if not the only obſtacle, why they have not lighted upon the true cauſe of the Gout, and why they have taken *quid pro quo*?

Qu. What then is to be done, not to miſtake herein?

An. You muſt ever make a difference between the ſwelling, which is cauſed by the morbific gouty matter, and that which is conſequent to the Gout; and this is to be laid as a fundamental Truth, never to be remov'd, *viz.* That the humour, which makes the external palpable and viſible ſwelling in the Gout, is not the Gout or dolorifique matter. Which are not ſo much my words, as the words of that famous Phyſitian of *Dort*, called *John Van Beverwyck*, deliver'd by him in his Book of the Gout, and which he hath borrow'd out of the deſcription of that diſeaſe, which that learned and experienced Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Wittenberg*, *Daniel Sennertus*, left behind him. Which alſo is the reaſon that I ſhall place that aqueous and ſerous tumor amongſt the ſymptoms of the Gout; where alſo it is to be handled, and not here, where we ſpeak of the Diſeaſe it ſelf.

Qu. What,

Qu. What, is not the humor, that cauſes the outward and viſible ſwelling, the Gout or dolorific matter?

A. No, they differ very much from one another, and may be ſufficiently diſtinguiſht by thoſe that will attentively conſider.

Qu. Wherein conſiſts this difference?

Anſ. In this, that the one is the *cauſe* of the Diſeaſe, the other a *ſymptom*; which will be made very clear, when we ſhall come to treat of this ſymptom. But in part to ſatisfie your curioſity, pray mark the ratiocination of the lately named *Beverwyck*, ſaying in the quoted Book: *That the humour which makes the ſwelling, is not properly the peccant matter, is from hence evident; becauſe that in the beginning, before the part ſwells, the greateſt pain is felt, and the ſame grows leſs, when the ſwelling appears.* 'Tis true, that that learned man adhereth ſtill to the opinion of the ſaltiſh *Serum*, affirming that it is a ſerous humor, pervaded by a ſalin acri-

mony, that cauſes the Gout. But herein he, as well as the great *Sennertus*, hath miſtaken. Mean time, 'tis certain, that the external tumor is not the morbid matter it ſelf, for the reaſon given; and, which is more, ſome podagrical perſons endure great pain, without the appearance of any viſible ſwelling.

CHAP. II.

Of the inward Tumour of the Gout, and how it is moſtly inviſible.

Qu. I Shall for the preſent reſt contented with the proof alledged, until we come to the *ſymptoms*: But, when this ſymptomatical or accidental ſwelling of the Gout is preſent, do you then obſerve two ſorts of ſwelling in this Diſeaſe, one *inward*, the other *outward*?

An. I do ſo; of which two, the firſt is that which I ſay in the deſcription to be a ſwelling that is *little*, and *for the moſt part inviſible*? *Qu.*

Qu. Why do you ſay ſo?

An. Becauſe it is indeed ſmall, and for the moſt part cannot be ſeen by the ſharpeſt eye of the body, though it be ſeen by the eye of reaſon. For, although you outwardly perceive no ſwelling, you may not thence infer, that there lurks none within, foraſmuch as the contrary is true in theſe and other ſwellings. See the proof hereof in a couple of obſervations of the skilful Phyſitian and Chirurgian *Hildanus* in his ſecond Part, the 37*th.* and 38*th.* concerning dangerous and deſperate tumors in the muſcles of the ſtomach, in which nothing preternatural of ſwelling, or other diſorder could be ſeen outwardly.

Qu. If this tumor cannot be perceived by the eye, whence do you then know that there is an inward one?

An. From the violent, pungent, beating, diſtending, and continual pain, to be eaſily perceived by ones finger.

Qu. But, it ſeems, by what you intimate

timate in the deſcription of the Gout, that ſometimes this tumor may be ſeen?

An. Yes, it may; for at times it appears plainly enough, though few Artiſts take it for a gouty ſwelling, miſled by the external appearance of it, which is in the form of a ſmall hard pimple on the place of the part affected; of which you have a manifeſt proof in *Pareus*, the French Chirurgian, treating of a diſtemper in a young woman at *Bourdeaux*, that had ſuch a tumor on her thigh; though *Pareus* doth not record it for ſuch.

Qu. When may this tumor be perceived by the eye?

An. Then chiefly, when the gouty cauſe attacks the Patient, not about the joints of the limbs, but in or about the middle of thoſe places, with a boyling pain, wherein nature labours as much as ſhe can (though ſhe be not ſtrong enough) to expel the peccant matter. At which time, if you obſerve it carefully, ſome tumor appears,

as

as was ſaid above. This I have found not only in my ſelf, but very notably in another, that was a young man, employed here in the Foundery of *Batavia*, called *Martyn Smith* of *Breſlaw*, who having the Gout in his right foot, without a conſiderable afflux of humors, the evil ſetled on the midſt of his foot, in the form of a protuberant hard pimple or button: Which I alſo, by the help of God, did preſently cure, ſo that he the ſame hour, without any pain, went out of the houſe to his Work-houſe, which can be atteſted by the Phyſitian *Thomas Flory*, and the chief Chirurgian *Warner Leuretius*, as eye-witneſſes, that ſaw it with great admiration.

CHAP. III

Of the next and always concomitant Cauſe of the Gout

Qu. After you have ſufficiently made out, that the gouty matter

matter cauſes a ſwelling, for the moſt part inviſible; be pleaſed to explain to us what is the next and always accompanying cauſe of this tumour; which to know, I think to be of great importance.

An. You judg aright; foraſmuch as the Cure hath always a reſpect to the Cauſe of the diſeaſe; and ſince 'tis in vain to hope for a recovery, as long as there is an error or miſtake about the peccant or gouty matter.

Qu. Have Phyſitians been of one opinion herein?

An. No: For ſome have aſſigned the cauſe to be a ſlimy and cold humor; ſome, a mixture of gall and ſlime; ſome, a crude, indigeſted and impure blood; others, a ſerous humidity, mix'd with an acrimonious ſaltneſs; others, winds, with a mixture of the four known humours; others, ill-conditioned winds alone.

Qu. Whence, I pray, ariſeth this great diverſity of opinions?

An. From thence only, that (as hath been already intimated) they have

have not diſtinguiſh'd the *Gout* from its *ſymptoms*; which hath ſo abuſed them with the notion of the humors, that they have put thoſe out of the liſt of *gouty* perſons, who in their Gout perceived no afflux of humors, abſolutely requiring the ſame in this diſeaſe; notwithſtanding that ſuch as find no ſerous ſwellings in their gouty diſtemper, do feel full as much pain as others that are wont to find that afflux, whoſe grievous pains alſo are conſiderably abated upon the ſwelling.

Qu. Which then is, in your judgment, the next and *immediat Cauſe?*

An. We have expreſſed it in our above-recited deſcription of the Gout, to wit, that it is a Vapor or Damp, dry and cold, and mixed with malignity.

Qu. But many will look upon this as an airy and windy fancy, and no ſolid truth.

An. If men ſhall deveſt themſelves of prejudice, and maturely conſider all what hath been ſaid, and is yet to follow

follow; I ſhall then expect a more favourable judgment, and an unanimous conſent to my doctrine.

Qu. According to your theory, the Gout is to be reckoned among Windy ſwellings?

An. So it muſt be, becauſe grounded upon experience, the Miſtreſs of Fools.

Qu. But is not this a quite new opinion; or hath there ever been any learned man that hath delivered the ſame?

An. When I lately enumerated unto you the various opinions concerning the cauſe of the Gout, you may remember, that the laſt of them was that which placeth it in meer winds, Now, among thoſe Doctors, *Sennertus* reckons *Guainerius* and *Matthæus de Gradibus*, two eminent Phyſitians; and, as far as I can find, the *Chineſe* Doctors are all of that mind. Beſides, that ancient Phyſitian, *Guido de Culiaca* (though in the Gout he follows the *Humoriſts*) relates, that he had read in ſome preſcriptions of health

health given to the Popes of *Rome*, that this diſeaſe did ariſe from *winds*; and the Royal Chirurgian *Pareus*, *p.* 534. aſſigns, for the certain cauſe of the running Gout, *a very thin fuliginous matter*, which is nothing elſe but a ſubtile ſmoaky damp, or ſpirituous ſubſtance.

Qu. But *Pareus* doth not ſpeak ſo of the other kind of Gout.

Anſ. 'Tis true, that he affirms it of the *running Gout*; but then I muſt ſay, that that kind doth not at all in its eſſence, or next cauſe, differ from the other Gout, but only in ſome qualities, relating to the thinneſs and thickneſs of damps; thoſe, from whence proceeds the running Gout, thinner and ſubtler; and thoſe which cauſe the other Gout, courſer and thicker. And 'tis notorious, that almoſt all intelligent Phyſitians aſſign *damps* for the next cauſe of Tooth-aches, Head-aches, Pleuriſies (at leaſt baſtard Pleuriſies), Colicks, and Epilepſies: Diſeaſes which in name indeed, place, and ſome ſymptoms, differ

fer from the Gout, but not in their true eſſence; they being ſo near a-kin to one another, that they acknowledg but one and the ſame cauſe.

Qu. 'Tis true, that ſome learned men have affirmed, winds or damps to be the next cauſe of the Gout; but others have rejected that opinion, and for their ground of doing ſo, I ſhall produce but one argument for all, which *M. Beverwyck* alledgeth out of *Sennertus* in his Treatiſe of the Gout, ſaying, *All ſickneſſes which ariſe from winds, do not laſt ſo long as the Gout*; and making uſe of this reaſon for his denying the *flatus* or winds to be the true Cauſe of the Gout. And further in his *Medicina*, *p.* 62. treating of Tumors in general, he declares, *That the windy ſwellings do vaniſh eaſieſt of all.* What you can ſay to this objection, I long to hear.

Anſ. Thoſe great men ſpeak here only in *general* of windy tumors; and what they ſay is only true of ſuch windy ſwellings as lurk under the *skin*,

skin, or in fleshy parts; not in those that lie in deep parts, and under firm and thick membranes, as in the Gout, and other hidden or manifest swellings, raised from latent winds: See the proof hereof in *Hildanus*, *p.* 6. *obs.* 40. in a *Tympanites* that was refractory to all remedies.

Qu. What then is the true cause why the Gout is so long a curing? Is the gouty cause (the damp) so difficult to be with speed removed and evaporated?

Ans. The gouty damp is easy enough to be evacuated, and 'tis even forward to be exhaled; but there is a notable obstacle which hinders the speedy performance of it. And that is this; The impacted and inclosed damp, which causeth the windy tumor in the Gout, seeks a passage to issue out at, but finds none; partly because of the grosness of the damp; partly and chiefly by reason of the close and firm membrane of the bone, under which it lurks; especially since the place, in which this cold damp

lodgeth, enjoys but little warmth, for the attenuating of this groſs damp, and expelling it through the ſmall pores of that membrane.

Qu. But, I pray, Sir, let me know what is the chief motive that hath induced you to make Damps the only *next* cauſe of the Gout?

Anſ. Firſt, This remedy which I here offer, as that which ſuddenly cures this diſeaſe: For, if it be true, that the *Medicine declares the Diſeaſe*, as Phyſitians affirm with their Maſter *Hippocrates*; I muſt then conclude, that no humors, but only a Spirituous thing, is the cauſe of this Diſeaſe. *Secondly*, obſerving the ſudden motion of the gouty matter, ſometimes diſlodging in a very ſhort time from one limb to another, from the hand to the foot, from one foot to the other, *&c.* flying as 'twere with ſwift wings from above to beneath, and back again; I find my ſelf obliged to judg, that theſe are not Humors, but ſome Spirituous matter able to do ſuch things.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Qualities of the damps that cauſe the Gout.

Qu. OF what quality, I pray, are theſe gouty Damps?

Anſ. The above-recited deſcription ſaith, that they are dry, cold, and ill-conditioned.

Qu. Why do you ſay they are *dry*?

Anſ. The better to diſtinguiſh theſe Damps from windy *Humors*.

Qu. Why cold? Is there not a hot as well as a cold Gout?

Anſ. As there is but one next cauſe, which for quality is always cold; ſo is the diſtinction of a hot and cold Gout, vain: My opinion agreeing with that of *Fernelius*, that all Gout ariſes from a cold cauſe.

Qu. But with what reaſons can you maintain this opinion?

Anſ. Irrefragably by the remedy it ſelf; as alſo by the pruriency and

ſhivering which gouty perſons, upon the motion of this cold damp, do commonly feel, eſpecially in thoſe parts through which it takes its courſe; as alſo happens in *Epilepſies*, *Pleuriſies*, *Colick*, and the like, that come from cold damps.

Qu. But ſoft and fair: Your laſt proof taken from *ſhivering* doth not hold, as *Beverwyck* objects; for then ſhould the matter of hot Fevers be alſo cold, which paſſing through parts endowed with the ſenſe of feeling, not only cauſe ſhivering, but alſo claſhing of teeth.

Anſ. This is not ſaid from well-grounded knowledg; ſince it hath never yet (that I know) been ſatisfactorily proved, that *Hot Fevers* (as they are called) muſt needs proceed from an hot cauſe; and upon a thorough diſquiſition, it might perhaps be found, that they have been produced from ſome cold matter or other; which I think at leaſt to be half proved, becauſe ſometimes an hot Fever ends in the Gout; as I have found,

not

not to go far, in my ſelf, when I was in the 50*th.* year of my age. It ſometimes alſo comes to paſs, that the Gout determines in an hot Fever; as appears from what *Beverwyck* ſaith in his Book of the Gout, *p.* 110. ſpeaking of the ways through which the gouty matter takes its courſe. *The damp*, ſaith he, *turns back into the veins, and aſcends up again to the noble part* (meaning the heart,) *where it raiſes hot Fevers, Anguiſh, and the like evils; or ſhoots ſuddenly into ſome other limb, whereby the pain that is in the hand, is ſoon after felt in the foot.*

Qu. But is not that notable inflammation, which is often ſeen and felt in the Gout, ſufficient proof that there is a ſort of Gout which comes from heat?

Anſ. This is a Symptom or accident in the Gout, which is not cauſed by the next and always accompanying cauſe of it, but by the violent pain; as I ſhall more clearly make out, when I come to ſpeak of this Symptom;

But 'tis a Symptom, (not to paſs that by in this place) which hath ſtrangely miſled thoſe who have miſtaken it for a mark of the Gout, as *Sennertus* and others do ackuowledg.

Qu. Is this damp alſo ill-conditioned and malignant?

Anſ. So 'tis judged by conſiderable and experienced men, as well as by my ſelf, and that from the intolerable pain and other accidents. So doth that old Maſter *Guido de Culiaco*; and *Pareus in his 7th. Book, ch. 2.* proves it by two Examples; and our new Medicine confirms the ſame. Beſides, the fœtid damps of the Gout do plainly ſpeak this malignity, which is perceived both at the time of the act of burning, and after it; that being ſuch, that ſometimes both the Patient, and the Perſon that adminiſters the Cauſtick, and dreſſes the part, are ready to fall away. And this is moſt of all found at the dreſſing of the little wounds, when they begin to omit good ſtore of moiſture. For as ſoon as you ſhall in a morning open the

little

litrle Plaiſters, you will be ſo ſtruck with a ſtrange ſtinking ſmell, that it will almoſt caſt you into a ſwound. 'Tis very probable, that this ſtuff is already malign before it be caſt out from the heart into the limbs; yet remaining for a while wedged in the limbs, from the evaporation obſtructed, its malignity is heightned. Hence it is not adviſable, to ſerve this burning or dreſſing upon any one that is faſting; but 'tis beſt, that both the Patient and the Agent ſhould firſt breakfaſt, and take a cordial.

Qu. But, is it poſſible for Winds to occaſion ſo much miſchief?

Anſ. Very poſſible; and then eſpecially, when they are more peccant by their quality than quantity: So *Hippocrates* in his golden Tract of *Flatus's* doth not without cauſe judg of Winds, that moſt of all the grievous and dangerous Diſeaſes owe their original to them.

Qu. But can Winds breed ſuch violent pain?

Anſ. They can; chiefly when the

membranes (the main inſtrument of the ſenſe of Feeling) are by them attacked and diſtended.

CHAP. V.

Of the Part affected, and Seat of the Gouty matter.

Qu. WHich then, in this painful Diſeaſe, is the part that is attacked and offended by theſe Winds?

Anſ. Principally, if not only, that ſenſible membrane called the *perioſtium*, that is, that membrane which immediatly covers the bones.

Qu. Do you not think, that the membranous ligaments do alſo ſuffer here, or rather the membranes of the ligaments?

Anſ. No; but I agree herein with *Galen*, that they have no feeling; the which is alſo confirm'd by the learned *Barbette* in his *Praxis*, *chap.* 5. *p.* 30.

Qu.

Qu. What do you underſtand by the *Peri-oſtium*?

Anſ. That ſingle membrane or film, whereby the Author of Nature hath outwardly inveſted and covered all the bones of our body, and which is a cloſe and firm ſubſtance, extendible, and very ſenſible.

Qu. Doth the gouty matter fall from without upon this ſenſible *peri-oſtium*, fretting and biting it by its acrimony?

Anſ. Not ſo; for then it could not cauſe ſo intolerable a pain, or the right Gout.

Qu. Where then are we to look for the true ſeat of the gouty matter?

Anſ. No-where elſe but between the membrane and the bone.

Qu. Wherein then conſiſts the genuine eſſence of this Diſeaſe?

Anſ. In the violent diſtenſion or ſtretching of this ſenſible membrane by the Winds, whereby this membrane being forced out of its due and natural form and ſituation, excites ſo violent a pain.

Qu.

Qu. Whence do you infer that the gouty matter lies ſo deep, and particularly between the membrane and the bone it ſelf?

Anſ. Not only from the diſtending pain, (which is to me proof ſufficient) but alſo from the contumaciouſneſs of the Gout, which made *Hippocrates* ſay in his 6*th. Book*, *aph.* 49. That the *Gouty fit doth not ceaſe before the fortieth day.* And truly, whereas all other windy tumors, that are not lodged ſo deep, are in a ſhort time made to evaporate; this windy ſwelling of the Gout lying ſo deep, and lurking under ſo firm and cloſe a membrane, (and beſides, in a place of little warmth, and it ſelf coming from a cold cauſe) cannot be eaſily brought to a quick evaporation, but by ſuch a kind of remedy as ours is.

Qu. Have not the old and new Maſters miſtaken the Part affected, and the true Seat of the Gout?

Anſ. Certainly they have: For, (to ſpeak of the part affected, and the ſeat together,) I muſt firſt alledge the opini-

opinion of *Galen*, (as 'tis cited by *Beverwyck*;) he affirming, that the gouty moiſture doth flow into the hollow of the joynts, and there forces aſunder the bones; whereby the ligaments and membranes, that faſten them together, are ſo violently expanded, that they cauſe that exceſſive pain.

Qu. Hath this ſentiment of the great *Galen* been generally judged and received to be conform to truth?

Anſ. It hath been rejected by many, as by *Beverwyck* and others; and by others maintained.

Qu. Where do thoſe that contradict *Galen*, find the Part affected, and the Seat?

Anſ. In the ligaments and membranes that tye the bones together, being penetrated and ouzed thorough by a ſharp humor.

Qu. What hath moved thoſe that are of the later opinion, to reject *Galen*'s Doctrine?

Anſ. See and read *Beverwyck* and others.

Qu.

Qu. But how doth *Galen* refute their opinion, who ſay, that the gouty matter ouzeth thorough the ligaments and membranes?

Anſ. Thus, that never a gouty perſon hath been perceived to have convulſions or drawings of the limbs: Which yet muſt needs happen, if the warm humor did paſs through the ligaments and membranes.

Qu. But theſe alledge, to ſtrengthen their opinion; *Firſt*, that the pain, as ſoon as the limb is but touched, preſently increaſeth. *Secondly*, the debility and troubleſome motion of the part. *Laſtly*, the laxity of the ligaments, which being ouzed thorough by the humor, do ſtretch, and ſometimes cauſe diſlocation. Are not theſe ſolid reaſons to perſwade you and all others that they have hit right?

Anſ. Not at all; for their proof is lame in all its parts. And, not to repeat the irrefragable proof of *Galen* againſt their opinion, the pain doth *not* increaſe when the limb is but touch'd and moved, becauſe, forſooth!

ſooth! the gouty matter hath ouzed through the ligaments and membranes: No; for, not theſe, but the *perioſtium* is the part affected in this evil, which being by the gouty damp already diſtended, is upon the touching, or leaſt motion of the limb, irritated a new, and ſo cauſeth new pain. Where I eſtabliſh this for a certain truth, that never the gouty matter, but only the accidental affluxed humor ouzeth through the ligaments, ſo as to occaſion ſtretching and diſlocation: Which we intend more fully to make out, when we come to ſpeak of this accident of diſlocation.

Qu. But againſt *Galen*'s proof, the defenders of this opinion alledge, that 'tis no ſtrange thing, that the acrimonious humor of the Gout ouzing through the ligaments of the joynts, cauſeth no drawing in the limbs, becauſe, *ſay they*, the nerves themſelves are not offended, but only the membranes and membranous ligaments, which do not cauſe the motion; and that therefore, although they

are

are seized with great pain, they cause no convulsion; just as 'tis also found in the *Tooth-ach*, *Pleurisie*, and *Colick*.

Ans. This is an exception that concludes nothing, forasmuch as the Gouty matter provokes not the organs of Motion, but those of Sense.

CHAP. VI.

That the Gout is a general Disease of the limbs, receiving its denomination from that limb which it seizes on; together with the place in which the Gouty matter is bred.

Qu. IS the Gout a *general* Disease, (as *Galen* affirms) attacking all the joynts of the limbs of the body?

Ans. It is so general, that not one external part of any limb of the whole body is by its own nature exempt from it. The reason is, because that all parts and limbs are wrapped about

about with this ſenſible membrane, called *Perioſtium*, the head, neck, jaw-bones, breſt, back, and the teeth themſelves, foraſmuch as they are incloſed in their groves or pits.

Qu. Doth this Diſeaſe take different names, according to the limb which it infeſts?

Anſ. It doth ſo: Hence 'tis called *Podagra*, when it falls upon the feet; *Gonagra*, when upon the knees; *Chiragra*, when upon the hands; *Iſchiatica*, when upon the *hips*: And ſo, the *Tooth-ach*, when upon the teeth; the *Pleuriſie*, when upon the skin that clothes the ribs, *&c.* All which I eſteem to proceed from one and the ſame cauſe; though many will think this ſtrange.

Qu. What is the *antecedent* cauſe of the Gout?

Anſ. Whatſoever breeds theſe damps.

Qu. In what place grows this damp, being the next cauſe of the Gout?

Anſ. The learned do as little agree in this, as they do in the next cauſe

it

it ſelf; and *Fernelius* complains, that no man had thoroughly ſearched into this point, and that through the want of the knowledg thereof, the Gout had been left for incurable.

Qu. Is this peccant matter bred only in the head, excepting the skull, as *Fernelius* would have it; or without the brain, as others think; or moſt of all in the *Viſcera*, as the ſtomach, ſpleen, liver, gall, and the reſt?

Anſ. I give my voice for thoſe that affirm the laſt, *viz.* that theſe Gouty damps are moſtly generated in the inner parts, yet not excepting the head.

Qu. But can you tell, *Sir*, in what manner they are there produced?

Anſ. Doubtleſs they are, through want of heat, gathered and laid up in ſome or other of the aforementioned parts from corrupted humors, and particularly from corrupted blood.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

How, and through which ways, the Gouty matter comes to the Limbs.

Qu. SInce theſe morbid damps do cauſe ſuch grievous pains in the external limbs, but are bred in the inner parts; by what means and paſſages do they come to thoſe limbs?

An. By means of the Circulation of the blood through the manifeſt ways of veins and arteries.

Qu. Do not theſe damps aſcend or deſcend directly into the limbs, without paſſing the heart?

An. They muſt needs firſt paſs into the heart.

Qu. By what ways?

An. Through the veins, which, gathering out of the inner parts the generated damps, carry them, together with the not yet ſufficiently concocted blood, into the heart.

Qu. But do not theſe malign damps offend that noble part, ſeeing they

cauſe ſuch grievous pains in the limbs?

Anſ. Certainly they do; and are the cauſe of Fevers, beating of the heart, and other diſtempers; and frequently cauſe death, when the heart wants ſtrength and vigor to expel them.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Expelling Part.

Qu. IS the heart then the only ſtrong expelling part, which drives thoſe damps into the limbs?

An. It is, as is evinced by the ſtrong motion and beating of the arteries in the Gout; whereby the heart labours to deliver it ſelf from ſuch a pernicious damp, and to diſcharge and purifie the nouriſhing blood of the ſame.

Qu. Through what ways doth the heart drive out theſe damps into the limbs?

An.

An. Through the arteries.

Qu. Whence is it, that the Gout for the moſt part manifeſts it ſelf in the extremities of the limbs of the body, as (for example) in the great Toe of the left Foot?

An. Becauſe that the heart, undertaking the expulſion, drives this offenſive matter as far as it can.

Qu. May one from the Gout judg of the vigor and debility of the heart?

An. You may probably do ſo from the ſuffering part: For, if that be far from the heart, then the heart is ſtrong; if near it, then 'tis leſs vigorous, and unable to ſend that noxious matter far away.

Qu. But when the heart through the arteries doth expel into the limbs, together with the nouriſhing blood, theſe damps; muſt thoſe limbs receive them?

An. They muſt receive them as well as the nutritive blood which accompanies it; the heart expelling them chiefly by the force of the ar-

teries, nor reſting till they be thruſt out.

Qu. But why doth not the part aggrieved expel thoſe damps, and ſend them further away?

An. Sometimes it doth ſo; namely, when the expelling force of ſuch a limb is ſtrong and vigorous; for then it ſuffers not this bad gueſt to harbour there, but forces it by the veins to retreat back to the heart; whence it not ſeldom comes to paſs, that by another expulſion from the heart it falls upon a weaker limb; as we ſee, that the pain which at firſt was felt in the hand, ſoon after is found in the foot, *&c.*

Qu. When and how comes it to paſs, that the limb is not able to drive or ſend away this peccant matter, but is conſtrained to lodge that unwelcome gueſt?

An. When the expelling vertue and the natural heat of that limb is defective, and too weak.

Qu. But, *Sir*, can you fully make it out, that theſe malign damps take their

their courſe to the limbs, only through the arteries?

An. I can, my reaſons being theſe: *Firſt*, I prove it by the beating pain, which, amongſt others, is in the Gout one of the ſure marks; for, that beating pain ſufficiently ſhews, that the Gouty matter comes out of the arteries. *Secondly*, 'tis plain from the ſwelling, diſtenſion, and quick pulſation of the arteries, as thoſe through which this matter takes its courſe. *Laſtly*, 'tis moſt evident from that remedy, which hath been uſed by the ancient famous Phyſitians, as likewiſe from our diſcharging medicine.

Qu. What remedy of the Ancients do you mean?

Anſ. That of *Arteriotomy*, or the opening of Arteries; by means whereof, they declare to have found incomparable more help and eaſe for the gouty Patient, than from the opening of veins; for a proof, that the gouty matter is protruded from the heart through the arteries.

Qu. But how doth it appear from your own Remedy?

An. Foraſmuch as the ſame being applied to the *Arteries*, (when they by their ſtrong pulſation give ſufficient aſſurance that the peccant matter is not yet quite expelled, but in part ſtill harbours there,) fetches out that offenſive ſtuff, and frees them therefrom; as we ſhall more plainly ſhew in our manner of curing the *Tooth-ach*: where it will manifeſtly appear, that this Burning of ours is not only a diſcharging, but alſo an excellent exhauſting aid, forcing theſe damps in the arteries and veins to evaporate.

Qu. Doth this painful matter cauſe no pain as long as it is included within the coats of the arteries?

An. It cauſes no pain until it does violence to the *perioſtium*, becauſe the tunicles of the veins and arteries are void of feeling.

Qu. When the Arteries (in thoſe that already feel great pain) do not ceaſe to beat ſtrongly, what conclude you thence? *An.*

An. That the Gouty matter in part ſtill reſts in the arteries.

Qu. May this matter be totally expelled out of the arteries?

An. Not only it may; but the heart, as the ſource of the arteries, never reſts till it hath effected it.

Qu. Can this damp of it ſelf, or by too ſtrongly repercutient means, be turned back again through the arteries to the heart?

An. Some indeed are of opinion that it can; but I ſay that 'tis not poſſible: Nature, or rather the wiſe Author of it, having provided certain valves, which *towards* the heart are ſhut, and ſo hinder the return of blood and vapors thither through thoſe veſſels.

Qu. Through what veſſels then returns this damp to the heart, as it often doth?

An. Through the *veins*, the Antagoniſts (as one calls them) of the *Arteries*; for this way is open and unobſtructed, all the valves of them towards the heart being open.

Qu. How comes it to paſs that this damp returns to the heart?

An. Either when the expelling virtue, and the natural heat of the part that receives the damp is great; or when ſtrong repelling means are unwarily applied; by which latter way the Patient is exceedingly prejudiced, becauſe thereby the pernicious damp is made to return to the heart, which with ſo much labour had diſcharged it ſelf from it; and there it cauſes Fevers, Anguiſh, and the like diſtempers, and often Death it ſelf.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Diagnoſticks, or Signs of the Gout.

Qu. IS it neceſſary to know the proper Signs of the Gout?

An. Certainly it is; foraſmuch as thoſe only are fit to cure the Gout, who know well the proper Signs thereof.

Qu.

Qu. Hath there been no miſtake herein hitherto?

An. There hath; for men have made thoſe to be ſigns of the Gout that are none, as Inflammation, Heat, Fever, *&c.*

Qu. Which then, in your opinion, are the proper ſigns whereby the Gout can be beſt diſtinguiſhed from other diſtempers?

An. Vitiated motion and Pain: which ſigns are preſent from the beginning of the Gout, and as 'twere born with it, and do grow up with the ſame to its height, and abate alſo and vaniſh with it.

Qu. Are theſe the only and always concomitant ſigns, by which we may know this inward, and, for the moſt part, unſeen windy tumor?

An. They are ſo; though ſwollen veins, and ſtrong beating arteries, may alſo be put for ſigns of the ſame.

Qu. Thoſe two firſt, are they Signs only, or alſo Symptoms?

An. They are ſure ſigns, but they are alſo ſymptoms.

Qu.

Qu. Inflammation, Heat, Fever, outward ſwelling from afflux of humors, *&c.* why may not they be eſteemed to be proper ſigns here?

An. Becauſe they do not immediately follow the Diſeaſe, nor any proper effects of the Gouty matter, nor do they always appear in the Gout; and therefore are deceitful ſigns, not to be truſted to, and ſuch as have miſled ſome of the moſt ſagacious men.

Qu. Are they to be reckoned amongſt the Symptoms?

An. Not among the *proper* ſymptoms of the Gout, but only ſuch as *proceed* from ſome proper ſymptom of the ſame.

Qu. How is that *pain* conditioned, which you make to be a proper diagnoſtick or ſign of the Gout, whereby the Gout, or the inward tumor in the *perioſtium*, is made manifeſt?

An. 'Tis a pungent, diſtending and beating pain, which begins and ends with the Gout, and grows up, and declines with the ſame.

Qu.

Qu. What denotes the *pungent* pain?

An. That the *perioſtium* ſuffers.

Qu. What the *diſtending* pain?

An. That the ſenſible membrane is raiſed and ſtretched by the Gouty matter.

Qu. What the *beating* pain?

An. That the gouty matter is already impacted and wedged in.

Qu. What ſignifies the intolerable pain?

An. Both the plenty and malignity of the damps, whereby the ſenſible *perioſtium* is forcibly ſevered from the bone, and ſtands by the force of the intruded winds bent, like a ſtring upon a bent Bow.

Qu. What doth the *Pain* indicate, which not only pervades all the parts of the body, upwards and downwards, but alſo paſſes to the moſt extreme part, in ſuch a degree, that the poor Patient can reſt neither day nor night?

An. This plainly and palpably ſhews (beſides what was juſt now ſaid

in

in the next foregoing anſwer,) that the membranes of the parts have a ſtrict communication with one another, and a mutual ſympathy.

Qu. What doth the *Vitiated motion* indicate, which increaſes and decreaſes as the Diſeaſe doth?

An. Not that the organs of motion are attacked, hurt or tormented, but only that the *perioſtium* is put out of its natural poſture; which is manifeſt from hence, that as ſoon as this membrane is reſtored to its natural ſtate, you cannot perceive the leaſt defect in thoſe organs.

Qu. Why then doth the pain increaſe, and grow more violent upon touching or moving the part affected?

An. This comes not to paſs becauſe that the organs of motion, or their membranes do ſuffer; but becauſe that the membrane being already diſtended, by the touch or motion thereof it comes to ſuffer, and to ſtretch a new; whereupon new pain muſt follow.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the Symptoms of the Gout.

Qu. FOraſmuch as there are found many and different Symptoms in the Gout, will it not be proper to make a diſtinction between them, thereby to come to the true knowledg of them?

An. You will do very well to diſtinguiſh firſt the *Symptoms* in general from the *Diſeaſe* it ſelf; and then to make a diſtinction between the Symptoms themſelves.

Qu. What diſtinction is there to be made between the Symptoms of the Gout?

An. This; that the ſymptoms that ariſe and vaniſh with the Diſeaſe, are to be diſtinguiſh'd from thoſe that are bred not from the Gout, but from the ſymptoms of the Gout.

Qu. Which are the Symptoms that do immediatly accompany the Gout, and are born and dye with it?

An.

An. Of these there are but two, already spoken of, *viz.* the Vitiated motion, and the Violent pain: These come and go away with the Disease, following the Gout as a shadow doth a body.

Qu. Which of these two Symptoms is the chiefest and most grievous?

An. The Pain; which is not the Disease it self, or the cause of the Gout, as hath been already said; nor yet is it a simple Symptom, in regard it is a cause of other symptoms, especially when it is violent.

Qu. What Symptoms are occasioned, or rather caused thereby?

An. Inflammations, Fevers, Faintings, Sleepiness, Loss of strength, Afflux of humors.

Qu. Is it certain, that all these six Accidents are caused by the raging Pain of the Gout?

An. Dr. *Paul Barbette* reckons them all amongst the effects of the Gouty pain, when he treats of the Symptoms of *Wounds* in his *Chirurgery*,

gery, *p.* 165. of his Dutch Edition. Beſides that 'tis manifeſt, that moſt of theſe do then firſt appear when the pain grows violent, and diſappear with the diminution and ceaſing of the pain.

Qu. Whence comes it, that theſe Symptoms that are cauſed by the Gout, not only in divers Patients, but alſo in the ſame, ſhew themſelves at one time more than another, and differ ſo much from one another?

An. It comes from the greater or leſſer intenſneſs of the efficient cauſe, the Pain; which receives its degrees from the quality and quantity of the gouty matter. For the more malign and abounding the damps are, the more grievous alſo are not only the *proper* Symptoms, but alſo *theſe* Accidents of the Gout.

Qu. Doth the raging pain excite in all Gouty perſons theſe Symptoms all together, and at once?

An. Not ſo; for in bodies that have but little ſeroſity in the blood, the firſt five Symptoms do appear; but

but not at all, or very ſeldom, the ſixth and laſt, which is the afflux of humors: In others, who abound in that ſeroſity, the afflux of moiſture will be perceived firſt of all, and often without inflammation. Again, when the gouty matter lurks deep, as in the *Sciatica*, and in the Gout of the ſhoulders, you are not then to reckon upon the change of colour, and the afflux.

Qu. That raging pains do cauſe inflammations, is eaſily underſtood; but how do they produce Fevers, Faintings, Sleepineſs, and loſs of ſtrength?

An. The intolerable pain drawing to the heart, cauſeth there a Fever and Fainting; and paſſing to the brain, produces there Waking: whence muſt neceſſarily follow Loſs of ſtrength.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the external Serous Tumor, which often manifests it ſelf in the Gout.

Qu. IS it worth while, to treat ſomewhat more largely of this Tumor, than of the other Symptoms cauſed by the Pain?

An. 'Tis very neceſſary, becauſe by this Symptom many Learned men have been ſo miſled, as to take it for the *Gout-breeding* matter it ſelf, or at leaſt not to diſtinguiſh it from the *Sickneſs* it ſelf: Whence, as from a fruitful ſoil, have ſprung ſo many errors about the Gout, and eſpecially about the proxime Cauſe thereof. Yea this is the only cauſe, that ſo many Phyſitians and Chirurgians are ſo much wedded to the Notion of *Humors*, that they dare almoſt take it for granted, that the Gout cannot *be* without this Swelling and Afflux of Humors; inſomuch, that if they meet with any Gouty

perſon, in whom they cannot find this Swelling or change of Colour (although they find great pain,) they will rather diſcard them out of the number of the Gouty, than acknowledg, that ſometimes there are no *humors* at all accompanying the Gout.

Qu. But ſince the Affluxed humor, which breeds the external ſwelling, is neither in whole nor in part the Cauſe of the Gout, what ſhall we make of that tumor and its matter?

An. It is a Symptom, which is no inſeparable companion of the Gout; yea never begins, and ſeldom ends with that diſeaſe: Which I think I can ſo plainly make out, as that the moſt ordinary capacity ſhall underſtand it to be ſo.

Qu. Does then this ſerous Swelling not always accompany the Gout as an inſeparable Symptom?

An. No; for, beſides that ſome Gouty perſons ſeldom or never perceive this Tumor (cauſed by affluxed humors,) as I have experienced, and many Writers muſt witneſs; commonly

monly there is no affluxed Humor found in the *Sciatica*.

Qu. But does this Swelling never *begin* with the Gout?

An. 'Tis never perceived in the beginning of the Gout; for, though in many Patients this Tumor very ſoon follows upon the Gout; yet, if it be well obſerved, it is never of the ſame age with the Gouty tumor, which in order of time always precedes it: Yea, if care be had, its birth may ſometimes be altogether prevented, by being timely ready to evaporate this dolorifick damp by a ſpeedy application of my matchleſs diſcharging Remedy; as I have often experimented on my ſelf, and ſhall further teach in the *ſecond* part, treating of the *Cure* of the *Gout*.

Qu. But as this Symptom never begins with the diſeaſe, does it neither end always with it, as other Symptoms do?

An. No: This Symptom alone *ſurvives* the Gout; yea the cauſe whence it riſes ends not with it. For,

as for the moſt part it firſt appears when the ſickneſs is at its height, and the pain rageth; ſo it is often ſeen a good while *after* the Gouty pain, and then by good means and ſome patience diſpelled.

Qu. It ſeems then, that the pain, which is the cauſe of this Symptom, ceaſing, the outward tumor doth not vaniſh at the ſame time?

An. No; for very often the limbs remain ſwelled as before, and it requires ſome days, and ſome trouble, before this Swelling can be removed; yea, if you do not take care, it not only lames the Patient, but alſo deforms him by Nodes and Schirres, whereby the Motion of the limbs is for ever deſtroyed.

Qu. What then is to be done, to judg aright of this Symptom?

An. You muſt hold it for a certain truth, that the Humors which in the Gout breed the Swelling, are not the peccant or Gout-breeding matter.

Qu. To make me the better comprehend this, pray give me a clear deſcription

ſcription of this Swelling, which hath been the occaſion of ſo many Errors, and hath deceived ſo many Learned men?

An. It is a Preternatural ſwelling in the Fleſhy parts, conſiſting of a ſerous humor pervaded with ſaltiſhneſs, by the ſharp pain penetrated into the Limbs, and 'tis ſoft, pale, and cold.

Qu. But how may we beſt diſtinguiſh this Swelling from the Gout?

An. If it be view'd at the time when its Efficient cauſe is gone; for then it may be ſeen in its true eſſence and qualities, and looks no otherwiſe than a *Serous* humor is wont to do.

Qu. I ſee, you make two ſorts of Swellings in the Gout?

An. I do ſo; the one is *Windy*, which is the Gout it ſelf; the other *Serous*, which is a Symptom: And they differ exceedingly from one another.

Qu. Wherein conſiſts that difference?

An. Chiefly in theſe particulars: 1. In reſpect of the *Name*, which they

receive from their ſeveral Cauſes; for the Gouty tumor coming from Winds, takes the name of *Windy* tumor; the other, coming from a ſerous humor, is called the *Serous* tumor. 2. In reſpect of the *Part* or *Place affected*; for, whereas the Windy tumor diſtends the Membranes of the bones, the Serous fill the Carneous parts, as water a ſponge, and render the Fleſh very ſpungy. 3. In regard of the *Signs*; for, whereas the *Inward* ſwelling excites grievous and intolerable pain, the *Serous* none or little. 4. The Internal ſwelling is a proper diſeaſe; the other is raiſed by the pain, and is a Symptom bred by Conſent of parts.

Qu. But ſince that the *Serous* tumor in the Gout is not produced by any External cauſe, but by an Internal, what is this Cauſe?

An. The violent pain, as hath been often ſaid, which is here the cauſe of the Afflux of humors, it being known by Artiſts, that Pain draws humors after it; which therefore is by them aſſigned to be one of the principal

cauſes

cauſes of the Afflux of humors.

Qu. But are theſe humors, of which this kind of Swelling conſiſts, drawn into the ſuffering parts by the Pain alone?

An. Artiſts are wont to add, that ſympathizing Nature, as a kind Mother, ſuccours the ſuffering part by ſending moiſture to it; and accordingly this Swelling ſhould be generated by Sympathy or Conſent of the parts.

Qu. What benefit or eaſe doth the part affected receive from ſympathiſing nature by her ſending thoſe humors thither?

An. That the raging pain is thereby mitigated, and rendred more tolerable.

Qu. In what manner is that done, or how doth the conveyed humor aſſwage the enraged pain?

An. Though this be difficult to explain; yet I cannot agree to the common opinion, importing, that the Pain-breeding matter by means of the conveyed humors is driven outward,

and diſperſed thorough the neighbouring fleſh, and ſo the ſuffering member for a great part freed of the pain-cauſing matter: For, the conveyed humors can by no means approach or come to the dolorifick matter, much leſs fetch it out of its deep ſeat, and diſlodge it, becauſe 'tis ſo faſt impacted and included under ſo firm and cloſe a Bone-membrane.

Qu. What is then, in your opinion, the reaſon why the ſharp pain is often diminiſhed upon the afflux of moiſture, not only in the Gout, but alſo in the Tooth-ach? *&c.*

An. Methinks 'tis probable, that 'tis done after this manner: The muſculous fleſhy parts being by the conveyed humors rendred ſofter, plumper, and more ſpongious, and conſequently gentler, do not, in the firſt place, preſs againſt, or rather reſiſt ſo much the ſenſible and diſtended *perioſtium*, as before, when the carneous parts had but their own native and proper moiſture. Secondly, the *perioſtium* being by the conveyed moiſture from with-

without made gentler, may with leſs pain be ſtretch'd; and it may alſo come to paſs, that by that little warmth, which this ſerous matter hath in it at firſt, it being now come near the *perioſtium* doth ſomewhat attenuate the included groſs damp, and ſo the better diſpoſe it to evaporate.

Qu. But doth the affluxed humor occaſion no miſchief?

An. Very much, and ſometimes more than the Gout it ſelf; for without care it cauſeth Diſlocation of the ſuffering members, and the Nodes.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Diſlocation.

Qu. HOw is it poſſible, that the Gout-breeding matter ſhould cauſe a Diſlocation?

An. By the plentious ſtock of humors conveyed and drawn in.

Qu. But how; doth this abundant moiſture, falling into the cavity of the joynts,

joynts, forcibly thruſt the bones out of their cavity?

An. Not ſo; but 'tis done in manner following: Pain and Nature cooperating, the one by drawing in, the other by conveying, bring ſuch a quantity of humors to the ſuffering part (for example, the *Hipp*,) that thereby, in time, the ſtrong ligaments, which tye the bones together, are ſo ouzed thorow, that being debilitated they ſtretch and grow ſo lax, that the bone falls out of its cavity, and ſo cauſeth diſlocation: Of which we have many ſad Examples.

Qu. Doth not this miſchief fall often out in other Caſes?

An. It may happen in all the members of the body; and then eſpecially, when an unskilful or imprudent Maſter by the uſe of wrong means occaſioneth yet a greater afflux of humors than hath been already drawn in by the pain, and turniſh'd by nature: Of which, *Pareus* records a memorable Example in the Diſlocation of the knees, cauſed by a *Pariſian*

ſian Maſter, called *Greaulm*, fol. 256.

Qu. May this Diſlocation be prevented by Art?

An. Very well; as ſhall be ſhewn in that part of our Book, which is to treat of the Cure of the Gout, and its Symptoms.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Nodes.

Qu. IS there yet more danger to be apprehended from this Symptom, or its matter?

An. There is; for if you take not great care, it will change into an incurable *Scirrhus* or hard tumor, which in the Gout are called *Nodes*, according to that of *Ovid*;

---Tollere nodoſam neſcit medicina pedagram.

Qu

Qu. When comes this ſwelling to change to ſuch an hardneſs?

An. To borrow the words of *Beverovicius*; when the thin humor is inſenſibly exhaled, and the ſediment reſts behind, then will that turn into hard knobs, which burſting of themſelves, or being opened, render a chalky or ſuch like matter, whereby our limbs are not only deprived of motion, but alſo diſpoſed to crookedneſs.

Qu. How many ways are theſe ſtony ſwellings generated?

An. Two; either of themſelves, or by the unskilfulneſs of the pretended Artiſt.

Qu. When of themſelves?

An. The Evaporation of the ſubtiler or thinner parts of theſe humors may be cauſed by the natural and innate warmth of the ſuffering part, aſſiſted by the adjacent parts, as alſo by the preternatural heat of the inflammation of the ſame, without any other external cauſe: Whereupon the groſs, thick, ſaltiſh, and earthy parts,

as

as the ſediment and relicks remaining in the limb, are coagulated and concreted.

Qu. I underſtand you very well; but, I pray, tell me alſo, how may this come to paſs by the Unskilfulneſs of Practitioners?

An. When they apply too ſtrongly repelling, or drying, or too much cooling remedies, which drive the thinner parts inward, or diſpel them, and ſo harden and render incurable the thicker ſtuff; whereas they ſhould uſe moderately warm mollifying remedies, thereby to expel and conſume the whole matter.

Qu. Do theſe *Nodes*, when they are cauſed without the application of perverſe remedies, grow on leiſurely?

An. They do ſo, when they are bred of themſelves: For, the foundation of this chalky matter being once laid, 'tis raiſed and encreaſed more and more upon every new afflux, and from time to time ſcaled over, until it comes to that bigneſs, that

that it only hinders the motion of the limb, and renders it crooked, but can alſo ſtay or have room no longer under the skin, but making it firſt protuberant, burſts it at length in pieces.

Qu. Surely an ignorant Practitioner can bring this to paſs much ſooner?

An. So he can, and to ſuch a degree, that the poor Patient in the very firſt fit of the Gout is for ever deprived of the motion of the ſuffering limb; of which we have in *Banda* an Example of a Lieutenant of ours, now lying here in Garriſon, called *Jan van Haerlem.*

Qu. But may not this growing of *Tophes* or *Nodes* be prevented and hindred?

An. Very well; as ſhall be taught in the Cure of the Symptoms of the Gout.

Qu. Will you proceed now to the ſecond principal you intended, *viz.* the *Cure* of the *Gout*?

An. I will, after you have heard what

what I had to ſay of the Nature and Cauſe of the Gout, its Seat and Part affected, its Diagnoſticks, Symptoms, and the neceſſity of diſtinguiſhing theſe latter not only from the diſeaſe it ſelf, but alſo from one another: All which have made way to judg the better of a fit Remedy to cure the ſame; ſeeing we cannot hope for Cure, before the Malady be throughly underſtood.

THE SECOND PART: Of the CURE of the GOUT.

CHAP. I.

Treating of the Cure of the Gout, *in general.*

Qu. HAve there not been at all times men that have pretended to the skill of Curing the Gout?

Anſ. Yes indeed; but Experience hath put them to ſhame: For whereas they have promiſed cheap and ſure remedies againſt this painful diſeaſe, their promiſe hath notoriouſly failed, and their Patients have been

at last abandoned remedilefs. See hereof, amongst others, *Fabritius Hildanus* his *second Part*, *p.* 174. where he speaks of one, whom he calls a Monster, that highly bragged, he could conquer that great Enemy of Mankind, the *Arthritis* or *Gout*, but was confuted by very sad Experience.

Qu. Why doth he call him a Monster?

Anf. Because of that monstrous and mischievous means by him used, whereby he *killed* his Gouty Patients. See in the same *Hildanus* his *second part*, *p.* 87, that unhappy preparation of *Quicksilver* for the Gout.

Qu. But have none of the best Physitians of *Europe* in so many Ages found any sure Remedy against this Disease?

Anf. None that I know of; they rather call the Gout *Ludibrium Medicorum*, and the *Disease of Rich men*; though it seizes also on the Poor, who, if they could be helped, would soon lose that name. Hence 'tis

'tis become a Proverbial ſaying, *viz.* that he who undertakes to perform ſomething extraordinary, is like him that pretends to Cure the Gout: Which pretenders are uſually ſent to the Courts of Kings and Princes, to practiſe their skill on them, who will not fail to make ſuch men rich, as ſhall perform ſuch undertakings.

Qu. What's the matter then, that the true Remedy hath not been found hitherto? is the fault in the Phyſitians, or in the Gouty Patients?

Anſ. In both, but moſt in the former, as not knowing the true nature of this Diſeaſe, notwithſtanding all their Diſputes and Diſcourſes about it.

Qu. What do you think of *Cardanus* his ſaying in the praiſe of the Gout, *viz. That whoſoever will ſtop the ſource of the* Gout, *ſtops withall the ſource of life:* Doth not this imply, that the Gout is incurable?

Anſ. He will ſay, that the Root of the Gout cannot be totally pulled out, though you may ſtrip off the

Leaves, that is, remove the outward Accidents thereof..

CHAP. II.

That the Gout *is curable by Burning with* Moxa.

Q. BUT pray, let me know your opinion in this matter: Is the Gout an incurable Evil, and *Cardanus* his saying true?

A. For the comfort of all the Gouty, I here openly and joyfully declare, that 'tis Curable:

Q. But is not this a presumptuous Arrogance?

A. No; for the good God, in compassion to mankind, hath been pleased not only to bring me to the true knowledg of the nature and condition of this Disease, but also to direct me to a *specifick* and proper remedy thereof, which removes this sore Evil, it being now, through the divine goodness, in our power to quell and tame this

this Gyant, without making our ſelves guilty of any vanity.

Q. What means is this, I pray?

A. 'Tis the harmleſs Burning with *Moxa*, which being three or four or more times repeated, according to the condition of the place which the Gout hath ſeized on, pulls the Enemy out of his faſtneſſes. Mark it, the raging Gout in the height of its rage, is firſt ſtopp'd in its carrier, and ſoon after forced to pack away.

Q. Is this poſſible?

A. It is; for I have ſucceſsfully experienced it on my ſelf, and many others.

CHAP. III.

How, and for what this Remedy is uſed.

Q. BUT to ſpeak with order of the Cure of the Gout, what is above all to be conſidered in this Diſeaſe?

A. The ſuffering part and labouring nature is to be ſuccour'd without delay, and the part affected to be delivered of the incloſed damp; the Cure principally conſiſting herein, *viz.* in giving an out-let to the Gout-breeding or peccant matter, and even in forcing it to evaporate.

Q. Which then is the remedy, that performs ſo great an effect? Is it not known in *Europe*? Where hath it been found out?

A. 'Tis *Moxa*, beſt known amongſt thoſe of *China* and *Japan*; ſo celebrated, valued, aud commended there, that no other remedies are to be compared therewith upon the account of its excellent performances; conſidering that there are few pains in the body, for which they do not uſe it with great benefit.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

What Moxa *is, and where to be had.*

Q. BUT what is this *Moxa*?

Anſ. 'Tis a very ſoft and woolly ſubſtance, made by a very skilful preparation out of a certain dried Herb.

Q. What name hath that Herb, out of which this woolly matter is prepared? Is it not known amongſt us?

A. The name is unknown to me; but I am well aſſured, that 'tis one of the beſt Herbs under the Sun, and may very juſtly bear the name of *Mater Herbarum*.

Q. Is there requiſite a particular skill to prepare it?

A. Yes verily; and there is none of all the Droguiſts of *Europe* that have that skill.

Q. Is the preparation of it much valued by the *Chineſes* and *Japaneſes*?

A. This Art is by thoſe Nations ſo highly valued, that they will not for any mony communicate it to other Nations, but do keep it for a great ſecret.

Q. Do they in *China* and *Japan* publickly vend it?

A. They drive a good trade with it, and carry it in whole bales through thoſe vaſt Empires for ſale.

Q. Which of thoſe Nations hath the reputation to prepare it beſt?

A. The *Chineſes* do herein far excel the *Japoneſes*; as they alſo do in preparing and conſerving all other ſorts of Medicines.

Q. Is this prepared Herb in great eſteem with thoſe people?

A. In ſo great an one, that they are ſeldom found to be without it.

Q. For what uſe do they employ this woolly ſubſtance?

A. For an actual Cauſtick, and an efficacious diſcharging remedy.

Q. Againſt what Diſeaſes, and in what places of the Body?

A.

A. Againſt all indiſpoſitions ariſing from cold Damps and Humors, and in all places of the Body, none (that I know) but the eyes excepted.

Q. Do they find good from this Cauſtick.

A. Exceeding great, and that with great ſafety; by vertue thereof freeing the Body from all lurking winds and cold humors.

CHAP. V.

Directing how this Remedy is to be uſed.

Q. IN what manner do they uſe this matter for a Cauſtick, and in what quantity?

A. They make between their fingers a little pellet of this woolly ſubſtance, which is ſcarce of the bigneſs of a ſmall white pea, at one end ſomewhat ſharp, and at the other end flat; and this they put with the flat end on the place where the Burning is to be made,

made, ſetting fire to the upper ſharp end by ſome ſmall Aromatick ſticks, expreſly prepared for it, which yield a very grateful ſcent.

Q. Doth this woolly matter catch fire quickly?

A. When 'tis competently dry, it catches fire ſooner than any tinder: whence the *Chineſes* employ it alſo in their Tinder-boxes.

Q. Doth this pellet, when kindled, turn all to aſhes?

A. Never wholly, but there always remains a little bottom that is not incinerated.

Q. What may be the cauſe that 'tis not wholly turn'd to aſhes?

A. The moiſture which by this burning matter is drawn out of the ſuffering place; of which moiſture indeed the greateſt part flies away in fume, but yet ſome of it draws into the burning pellet, and ſo moiſtens it that it cannot all be converted into aſhes.

Q. Can the humors under the skin be ſeen with the naked eye to run towards the burning pellet? *A.*

A. Very well, it being done with more ſpeed than men are wont to run to an houſe that is on fire.

Q. Doth this Burning raiſe no bliſters in the skin?

A. None at all; it only cauſes a little grey ſpeck, though the pellet be divers times ſucceſſively kindled upon the ſame place.

Q. What reaſon is there for it, that the fire here raiſeth no bliſters?

A. None other, but that the pellet burns not quite thorough to the skin.

Q. Doth not this Burning cauſe intolerable pain?

A. The pain is very tolerable, becauſe the matter is woolly and ſoft, not cloſe nor thick; and the pellet is ſmall, and burns not unto the very skin.

Q. How long laſts the Burning of one pellet?

A. About the time of telling *fifty*.

Q. How often is the Burning repeated upon one place?

A. Ordinarily thrice upon weak and

and tender limbs; but upon other places, if need be, ſo often till the pain be removed, although you ſhould (for example in the *Sciatica*) on one and the ſame place kindle 25, yea 50 pellets; of which you need not fear the leaſt inconvenience, but may expect the better diſcharge.

Q. But doth not this Burning occaſion great after-pain?

A. None at all; but as the fire is out, you may handle the place burnt without cauſing any pain; and, which is more, you may cruſh and preſs it as hard as you pleaſe.

Q. Doth this Burning take away the pain that is in the place or part, or only mitigate it?

A. It doth both, to admiration.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

What is to be done after the Burning upon the places where it hath been made?

Q. SO then, there is nothing to be done after the Burning upon the part burnt to eaſe the after-pain?

A. I told you juſt now, there is no ſuch thing as after pain: But yet you muſt not leave weak nature to her ſelf alone, but you ought to aid her, and to uſe means to ſeparate the little *Eſcar* as ſoon as is poſſible.

Q. What is to be done herein?

A. Lay a little beaten Leek upon the ſaid *Eſcar*, and over that, one of the outermoſt coats of the ſame Leek, a little moiſtned in the mouth; the which, like a plaiſter, keeps the beaten Leek faſt upon the *Eſcar*. This being taken off together, ſome 24 hours after, more or leſs, you'l ſee the little Eſcar diſpoſed to ſeparation, appearing to have round about it a circle of

of clear skin, which ſometimes alſo riſes to a wound or bliſter, which may with ſciſſers be opened to give it vent.

Q. Is not this little *Eſcar* to be treated with inciſion, and to be taken away with little pincers or lancets, that ſo the ill which may lurk there may evaporate? Or is it better to leave it for nature further to open the *Eſcar*, and to throw it off?

A. Beware to uſe any ſevere means (from ill-grounded conſiderations) or any force; for great pain may thereby be occaſioned: And therefore uſe only warm Plantin-leaves to make the *Eſcars* fall off, patiently ſtaying till they fall off by that means, and the part heal up; the which is effected by provident Nature her ſelf, if it be good for the part affected.

Q. But when the Eſcar ſeems to be already looſe, and even to hang doubled in the little wound, is it not then to be taken away?

A. No.

Q. If the Eſcar is ſever'd, and taken

taken away by Nature her ſelf, and the *pus* or matter looks like lard, is not *this* ro be removed one way or another?

A. You are not ſo much as to touch it, bur leave it to Nature to diſpoſe thereof.

Q. Muſt you not do your beſt with the greateſt ſpeed to heal up the burnt places?

A. No; but rather you are to keep them open as long as you can, yet without changing them into Iſſues by putting peas or pellets into them.

Q. How is that to be done?

A. By laying upon them warm Plantin-leaves, with the *rough* ſide to the ſkin. I ſay, they muſt be laid on warm, not cold: And this is to be done not by holding the leaves in warm water, but by laying them on glowing wood-coals; where they muſt lie until you ſee them begin to fall-in; and then they are to be taken off and rolled ſtiff together betwixt the palms of the hands, and then to be

be unrolled and diſplaid again, being yet warm and moiſt, and ſo laid on the Eſcar: Continuing this until it be time to heal up the wound; when the leaf, being prepar'd again after the former manner, is to be laid on with the *ſmooth* ſide to the skin; by which means it will heal up without leaving a mark upon the part, and much better than if you had employed the beſt plaiſters.

Q. Why muſt theſe Leaf-plaiſters lie a great while upon the part with the *rough* ſide, and at laſt only with the *ſmooth* ſide?

A. Becauſe the rough ſide draws out, and the ſmooth ſide heals?

Q. Is there nothing elſe to be obſerved touching theſe vegetable plaiſters?

A. They are to be kept from falling off by ſome compreſs of linnen rags; and to be refreſhed or renewed twice in 24 hours.

Q. But in caſe the burnt places could not well endure the uſe of linnen compreſs, how then may theſe Leaf-

Leaf-plaiſters be ſecured from falling off?

A. You may lay over them a *Diapalma* or *Baſilicum*-plaiſter, only to keep the Leaf upon the Eſcar.

Q. But if Plantin-leaves be not to be had, may not other leaves ſerve?

A. In that caſe you may uſe red Cabbage or Colts-foot-leaves; and, if theſe cannot be had, employ the ſaid *Diapalma* or *Baſilicum*-plaiſters: Which may chiefly ſtand you in good ſtead, when you are travelling by water or land.

CHAP. VII.

Of the admirable Effects of this Cauſtick.

Q. MAY a man reſt in this application, and expect the deſired cure?

A. You may, by God's bleſſing; and the Phyſitian may look for honour, conſidering that in ſo doing he

cureth ſurely, without inconvenience, and even with pleaſure.

Q. Then, it ſeems, there is no danger in the right uſe of this remedy?

A. None at all; yea it is ſuch an one, than which there will hardly be deviſed a better, and of which you will really ſee a wonderful effect for the good of the Patient.

Q. Will it ſuccour nature with moſt ſpeed, and free her of the evil that encumbers and torments her?

A. It will; whereas *Hippocrates l. 6. Aph.* 49. ſaith, that *the Gout requires* 40 *days to cure it*; which *Galen* ſeconds, with the adding this condition, viz. *if the Phyſitian underſtand his work, and the Patient do his part in obſerving carefully what is preſcribed.* But this our *Moxa*, by means of the Burning deſcribed, draws this Wolf with ſpeed out of his den, and delivers the Patient inſtantly from his pains and anguiſh.

Q. But is this way of curing ſure?

A. So ſure that it fails not, but is always

always beneficial; and the ſucceſs of it is ſo manifeſt, that it cannot be doubted.

Q. But you did add, that it would cure with pleaſure; which I underſtand not, ſince you have above acknowledged, that this Burning is not without ſome pain.

A. I mean thus, that the Cure is pleaſant, in regard that upon a little ſharp pain, which laſts but a ſhort time, there follows a great pleaſure and joy; the fruits of this ſhort pain being great and every way delightful, foraſmuch as the poor Patient, diſcharged from the intolerable pain of the Gout, inſtead of his doleful lamentations and outcries hath now cauſe to rejoyce, and to break out into thanks.

Q. But is this all, which the Burning with *Moxa* produceth?

A. No; for the ſame, being timely uſed, hinders the afflux of humors, though not always totally, yet at leaſt in great part.

Q. What benefit ariſeth from thence?

A. Thereby is prevented all the miſchief, which otherwiſe may be occaſioned by the afflux of humors; ſuch as is Diſlocation and *Nodes*: Whereas 'tis certain, that thoſe who uſe this way of Burning duly and maturely, ſhall never have cauſe to complain of thoſe grievous effects.

Q. If all this be true, this remedy may be extolled to the ſky?

A. Not only that; but it enables the Patient to be upon his legs, and to follow his vocation, if it be not too toilſome; and even to travel without any conſiderable trouble: By the ſame alſo he is exempt from all other tedious and coſtly ſtuff, ſalves, ointments, plaiſters, *&c.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Shewing, that this Burning with Moxa *goes beyond all other Remedies of* Europe *hitherto uſed againſt the Gout.*

Q. BUT when the Phyſitians of *Europe* and other parts from hence have better underſtood the nature of the Gout, will they not be able to find out a better Remedy againſt it?

A. 'Tis probable, that upon the acquiſition of the true knowledg of this diſeaſe, they will not deviate ſo far as before from the way of curing it, and that in all probability they will eſchew many errors and miſtakes; but they will never find out any better remedy than this Burning with *Moxa*, it being the beſt, becauſe the ſpeedieſt, cleanlieſt and ſafeſt, yea the moſt genuine, moſt ſecure, and moſt accommodate means, that can be excogitated by men.

Q. May not the encloſed wind, which you ſay cauſeth all the trouble, be drawn out by Sudorificks, Cupping-glaſſes, Iſſues, Leeches, or common Cauſticks?

A. By *Sudorificks* poſſibly there might be effected the greateſt eaſe, but the evil would not be fully removed, ſeeing that thereby only the ſubtileſt of the gouty damps would be exhaled. And for *Cupping-glaſſes*, *Iſſues*, *Leeches*, and *Cauſticks*, none of them is able to fetch out this evil from its deep-lurking hole, which is under the cloſe and firm membrane which inveſts the bones.

Q. Is it not adviſable to employ *Anodines*?

A. By no means, becauſe the pain is thereby not removed, but only palliated and dulled; but is afterwards raiſed up into greater rage.

Q. Is not *Letting of Blood* beneficial, as many would maintain?

A. Letting of blood is better omitted, for theſe reaſons: *Firſt*, becauſe, according to the opinion of the beſt,

'tis

'tis not adviſable, when the pain is raging, to open a vein. *Secondly*, 'tis not the Blood that's peccant or faulty, but the ill-conditioned Damps, which indeed *run together* with the blood and ſpirits in the veſſels, but do never ſo *mix with* the blood, as to make one body, but may eaſily be ſever'd: Whereas 'tis otherwiſe with the Blood and Spirits, they two making up one body; as the heat and water conſtitute hot water, or as wine and the ſpirits thereof make one body of wine. *Thirdly*, by Blood-letting the noxious Damps are drawn inwards to the Heart, and there occaſion much miſchief, and the benefit you look for from it will not countervail the harm. *Fourthly*, the forces of the Patient are thereby diminiſhed, and Nature is enervated in her conflict with the diſeaſe; whereas a good Artiſt ought always to befriend Nature by ſtrengthning her againſt her enemy; and a wiſe Phyſitian will not be forward to ſhed blood, but preſerve it as the treaſure of life: And as a Sea-

man in a tempeſt will not throw his Bread over board, but rather ſuch commodities as he can be without; ſo a good Phyſitian will keep the blood of his Patient, and drive out ill Damps.

Q. What do you think of *ſalves, oils*, or other *unctuous* medicaments in this caſe?

A. They cloſe the pores, and obſtruct evaporation.

Q. What opinion have you of *hot Pickle, humane Urine, warm Cowdung*, &c.

A. They are means which are apt to mitigate, yea ſometimes to remove the pain; but not always, or very ſlowly, nor radically.

Q. Would not an *Hot iron* be convenient to make this damp exhale, as was practiſed in the *Sciatica* upon *Jacobus Vincus*, Ambaſſador of the Prince of *Lansbergen*; witneſs Dr. *Nicolaus Tulpius*, Burgemaſter of *Amſterdam*, in his *Obſervations, ch.* 26. *p.* 228; by which means that Gentleman was freed from his trouble?

A.

A. 'Tis too fierce, and withal too dangerous a remedy; practicable indeed, (notwithſtanding the contrary judgment of *Fabrit. Hildanus* in his *6th part, p.* 501;) but 'tis better to uſe our gentle way of Burning, which, by far, cauſes no ſuch pain, and is more beneficial without putting nature ſo hard to it. To confirm this, I ſhall now only add, what *Herls* ſaith in his *Examen of Chirurgery*, p. 364. viz. *The burning with a red-hot Iron is too violent a way for Chirurgions, and too painful for Patients, and can ſeldom be uſed without hurting the fleſh and muſcles.* And doubtleſs all Phyſitians and Chirurgions will be of the ſame mind, as ſoon as this way of Burning with *Moxa* ſhall come to their knowledg; my opinion being, that they will never make uſe more of an *hot Iron* but in ſuch caſes, wherein the ſaid Burning is not powerful enough, as, for example, in the Rottenneſs of bones, and the like.

Q. What think you of *Spaniſh Flies*,

Flies, now of ſo frequent uſe; of which *Jobus van Mekeren* writes in his Obſervations, that he hath uſed them with much benefit againſt the Gout, following the adviſe of Dr. *Vopiſcus Fortunatus Plempius*?

A. I eſteem, that all intelligent Phyſitians and Chirurgions will much rather make uſe of our *Moxa* for the good of their Patients, they knowing ſufficiently the venemouſneſs of thoſe *Spaniſh Flies*, and how hurtful they are to the Bladder and other *viſcera*; and having uſed them long enough of neceſſity, becauſe they knew no better means. And 'tis remarkable what *Aquapendente* warns of the qualities of Spaniſh Flies in his *Art of Chirurgery*, ch. 3. p. 246. concluding with theſe words, That *'tis madneſs to uſe this deadly remedy.*

Q. Is the Burning with *Moxa* leſs painful than that with an Iron?

A. Incomparably leſs; nor is it ſo Dangerous, according to the golden rule of *Hippocrates*, *lib.* 2. *Aph.* 12. That to heat much, and ſuddenly, is dan-

dangerous; but to do it by little and little, and ſlowly, is without danger. And this is it, what the expert Phyſitian *Guilandin* confeſſeth in *Proſper Alpinus de Medic. Ægyptiorum*, ch. 12. in that remarkable practice of the Burning in *Cairo*, and thereabout: Which *Chapter* highly deſerves to be conſidered.

Q. But, *Sir*, do you not apprehend, that the *Ægyptian* manner of Burning will go beyond that with your *Moxa*?

A. Not at all, being well aſſured, that the *Ægyptians* will be very glad to exchange their Cotton and Stramineous linnen with our *Moxa*, as ſoon as they ſhall know the admirable vertue and effect thereof. Nor is the Burning with *Moxa* by far ſo painful, as all the world will judg, when they ſhall ſee and compare both.

Q. Then, I pray, Sir, be pleaſed to repeat in ſhort, what remedy it muſt be, that ſhall free a man from this diſeaſe?

A. The genuine Cure of this Evil, which attacks ſuddenly, and will not bear

bear delay without great injury to the Patient, consists in the removal of the Cause, and requires a remedy, having these following proprieties. *First*, it must powerfully open not only the Pores of the Skin, but those also of the Membranes of Bones. *Secondly*, it must attenuate the cold thick damps, and resist their malignity. *Thirdly*, it must strengthen the innate heat, and the expulsive force of the part affected, thereby the better to master and remove the Evil. Now the Burning with *Moxa* performs all this: It strongly draws out from the deep, and resists all malignity; it attenuates the cold and crasse vapors lurking under the membranes, consuming or extracting them, and so disburthening nature of her enemy; lastly, it so corroborates the weak suffering part, that it will not so easily receive and lodge again Damps of that nature.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Shewing, that this Burning is very tolerable.

Qu. BUT do you think, you can eaſily induce your Patients to undergo this Burning?

A. Certainly being well inſtructed they will quickly ſubmit to it; though that kind of Burning which hitherto hath been uſed in *Europe*, hath made men very averſe from that way.

Q. How may they be beſt perſwaded to it?

A. I would rather have them perſwaded by other prudent and underſtanding perſons, than by the Phyſitian himſelf. For as to him, it will be more adviſable, he ſhould ſeem himſelf cool in this buſineſs, and ſtay to be intreated.

Q. But in caſe they will not be induced to it out of that perverſe apprehenſion, what then?

A. If

A. If they be ſo delicate as not to ſubmit to ſo ſlight a pain, they deſerve not to be cured, and ſo muſt keep their Diſeaſe: But, I preſume, it will be with you as 'twas at firſt with me, who having from an idle fear refuſed this Burning, was afterward conſtrained by the grievous and raging pain to *deſire* the uſe thereof. And ſince that Gouty perſons muſt day and night combat againſt the intolerable pain of the Gout, certainly they will not eaſily be afraid of this innocent way of Burning. I have ſeen weak and timorous women, and young maids, which made nothing of it, in reſpect of the pain they had indured in their teeth and head: Not now to ſpeak of Children, who without much cry and tears have endured this Burning, to be cured of that kind of Dropſie called the *Tympanites*, and of other infirmities, and particularly of *Convulſions*.

Q. But many Doctors and Chirurgions are like to condemn this remedy as new and unknown, and ſo ren-

der

der it ſuſpected among their Patients?

A. The Effect will ſoon ſilence you, and convince you of envy and ignorance.

Q. But may not this Diſeaſe be cured by gentler remedies?

A. No: You may indeed mitigate the pain by gentler means, but not remove the cauſe, nor root the Evil out of the part affected; which may beſt be done by this our Burning.

CHAP. X.

Of the Qualification required in the perſon that is to perform this Burning.

Q. IS every one fit to perform this Burning?

A. No certainly; but it muſt be one that hath a perfect knowledg of what is requiſite to it, both before and after, and that is experienced in it; becauſe conſiderable miſtakes may be committed therein.

Q. What

Q. What are the particulars, of which this Artiſt muſt be well inſtructed?

A. Firſt, of the Diſeaſe, to the cure of which this Burning is to be uſed. *Secondly*, of the Remedy or *Moxa*, and its vertue, as alſo of the Herb, and the way of preparing it. *Thirdly*, he muſt know in what manner this Burning is to be made, and what is to be done both before, in, and after the ſame.

Q. What elſe is required thereto?

A. The Practitioner muſt be a perſon of a good ſight, not unwieldy of body, having ſteady and dry, no trembling nor ſweaty hands; for elſe he will not be able to give to the pellets their due form or ſhape, to put them faſt upon the right place, and to make them catch fire: All which is to be done with a particular dexterity and expedition, that ſo the patient may not be held any time in fear.

Q. Pray, will you teach me, how the good *Moxa* is to be diſtinguiſh't from that which is naught? *A.*

A. By your ſight, ſmell, and touch.

Q. How by the ſight?

A. That which is good hath a fine gray colour?

Q. How by the ſmell?

A. It hath a grateful ſcent?

Q. How by the touch?

A. It muſt be ſoft like fine wool; if it be hard or ſtubborn, 'tis then unfit for this Burning. And if it have this laſt quality relating to the touch, though the colour and ſcent were ſomewhat decayed, it would not be unfit for this purpoſe.

CHAP. XI.

Of the little Aromatick ſticks, and their Uſe.

Q. BUT where is this *Moxa* to be had?

A. It muſt by the Commiſſioners of the *East-India Company* be ſent for out of *China*: Which will be very

well worth the while, ſince it will prove a gainful commodity in *Europe*, and be no burthen to ſhips.

Q. What uſe is there of thoſe Aromatick ſticks you have mentioned?

A. They are neceſſary to kindle the *Moxa* with; and theſe muſt likewiſe be had every year out of *China* or *Japan*: They alſo by their pleaſing ſcent when kindled, keep the Patient and Byſtanders, and the Operator, from the ungrateful and offenſive ſmell, which the gouty damps emit, when by the burning *Moxa* they are forced to evaporate; eſpecially if it be conſidered, what ill the ſmell of ſuch ſtinking vapors may cauſe in our Bodies.

Q. Are theſe ſticks prepared by Art?

A. They are ſo, and that of ſeveral ſorts of well-ſcented wood, of which *Santal* is the chiefeſt. And they muſt be very tenderly handled, being very fragile.

Q. For what uſe do the *Chineſes* and *Japoneſes* employ theſe ſticks?

A. For

A. For burning; but moſt for perfuming before their Idols.

Q. May they be kept good for a long time?

A. For ſome years, if they be kept ſhut up in a dry box.

Q. May they not be had at *Batavia* from *China*, together with the *Moxa*?

A. They may; but in caſe a great quantity were required to ſerve all *Europe*, it muſt be ſent for from *China* or *Japan*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Place where the Burning is to be made.

Q. IN what place is this Burning to be made?

A. In all places where the Gout-breeding matter is ſeated, and cauſeth great pain. And here the rule of *Hippocrates* may be applied: *Burn where pain is.* Wherefore the Phy-

ſitian or Chirurgian muſt needs exactly know the very ſeat of the gouty pain, without which the operation is for the moſt part fruitleſs. And if the application be made but an inch wide from the very part that is in pain, it would not have the deſired effect.

Q. Since it is of that importance to know well the true ſeat of the pain how may it beſt be found?

A. By the Eye and Touch.

Q. How by the Eye?

A. The Maſter ought to have Eagles eyes, and then by looking attentively he will ſoon ſpy the place eſpecially if the pain be very great and violent, and the gouty limb by the affluxed humor not much ſwelled: For then the Inflammation directs manifeſtly to the very ſeat of the pain and ſhews the hole of this raging wolf. And in this caſe one may eaſily ſee the genuine Gout-or Wind-tumor by taking notice of a little diſtenſion and ſtanding out of the skin, appearing like a ſmall puſtule; on the extant

tant head of which, if the burning be applied, the Patient will be freed of all pain, ſo as that the Byſtanders will admire, and all Gainſayers be convinced of the vertue and power of this remedy.

Q. But in caſe the Seat of the Gout ſhould not be viſible, how is it then to be found out?

A. Conſidering that this moſtly happens in perſons that are the firſt time attacked by the Gout, and often alſo in thoſe that are ſubject to a great afflux of humors from the Gout; it will be incumbent on the Maſter to be very cautious in finding out the true ſeat of the pain, that ſo he may not put the Patient to unneceſſary torment. And therefore he muſt with his fore-finger feel ſo long upon or about the place, where the Patient complains of moſt pain, until by the Patients greateſt ſenſe he do find out the true place; which, to avoid all miſtake, he muſt touch again and again, and then perform the operation of Burning accordingly.

Q. Pray, Sir, inform me, Whether the people in *China* and *Japan* are subject to the Gout?

A. This evil raigns as well in those parts of the World, as in *Europe*, and even among the *Hottentots* on the *Cape* of *Good Hope*.

Q. Do these Nations cure themselves and others of the Gout, surely and speedily?

A. No, they do not, except it be casually: which may be wondred at.

Q. What's the matter, seeing they have possessed this excellent means of Burning from immemorial times?

A. 'Tis not the want of a good remedy, but their stubbornes, superstition and perverse custome, that they do not cure the Gout but by chance or good fortune. For they have been taught indeed to burn in very many, but yet in certain determined and prescribed places of the body; not being to be induced to transgress those prescriptions, though the pain should require it. If then

it

it chanceth, that the Gout ſits juſt in the place, where they are accuſtomed to burn, it is cured; but if it happen to be ſeated one inch more or leſs from the place prefixed, and call for the operation of Burning, they let the Patient complain and cry out, and will not ſuccour Nature where ſhe needs it. And this is the true cauſe, why they enjoy not that benefit againſt the Gout by this way of Burning, as they might do.

Q. Is it then allow'd and adviſable to burn upon all places where the gouty pain is ſeated, though there be Veins, Arteries and Nerves underneath?

A. Yes, without exception; foraſmuch as this kind of Burning, being perform'd after my preſcription, cannot hurt theſe parts or veſſels; yea 'tis beneficial, by this burning to diſcharge the ſwollen veins and arteries of their damps: And therefore the preſcribed pellets may and muſt be burnt out juſt upon them; as ſhall be more particularly directed hereafter in the *Tooth-ach.*

Q. But now, the place being found out, is there nothing that may hinder the Burning?

A. If there be any hair upon the place affected, that muſt be ſhaved off with a raſor; in regard that the leaſt hair impedes the Burning, becauſe it keeps the fine pellet from perfectly touching the skin.

Q. Is there nothing elſe in the way?

A. If the place, where the Burning is to be made, be fatty or moiſt, that fatneſs and moiſtneſs muſt be taken away, and the place duly cleanſed and dried: That done, put the little pellet upon the right place, and there burn it, repeating it ſo often till the gouty pain be gone.

Q. But how may it beſt be known, what effect this Burning hath produced?

A. The Patient will ſoon find that by the diminution of the pain and of the inflammation, and the Maſter, that adminiſters, muſt, (if the Burning have been made upon an ordinary

place

place of any tender limb, to three, four or five times ſucceſſively,) preſs with his fore-finger hard upon the *Eſcar*, to learn whether the dolorifick gouty matter be wholly drawn out or not, which the Patient is with freedom to declare, if he means to be fully cured, and not in part: For, if he deceives the Maſter, he moſt deceives and wrongs himſelf.

Q. If the pain with three pellets be quite removed, as commonly it is, will it be neceſſary to trouble him with any more?

A. By no means.

Q. But in caſe the Patient, contrary to expectation, ſhould out of tenderneſs and effeminacy, in the burning of the firſt pellet, which cauſeth moſt pain, cry out and grow impatient, what then?

A. The Maſter in that caſe is not to mock or laugh at him, but only ſhew a chearful countenance, and entertain the Patient with a diſcourſe of the excellency of the remedy, of the ſhortneſs of the time that the operation

tion will laſt, and of the number of perſons that have been cured thereby.

Q. But pray tell me, Sir, what's the reaſon, that this Burning hath been ſo many years hid from us *Europeans*, whereas it hath been experienced for ſo vaſt a time in thoſe *Indian* Kingdoms, where it is ſo common, and is uſed for the moſt part with great benefit?

A. This is to be imputed to the careleſneſs and conceitedneſs of the *Europeans*, becauſe having ſo good an opinion of themſelves, they are aſhamed to learn any good thing from thoſe Pagans; as if they alone were poſſeſſed of all knowledg, and thoſe Nations had no ſhare at all in it: Without which conceit and negligence, this excellent remedy might have been long before communicated to theſe parts of the World.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Treating of the miſchiefs, inconveniences, and dangers of the Burning miſuſed.

Q. BUT, may any ill be occaſioned by this Burning?

A. There may; and even in *Japan*, *China*, and other places, conſiderable miſtakes are committed in the Uſe of this Burning, whereby ſome, uſing it without fear or wit, do cauſe not only grievous and fiſtulous wounds, but alſo lameneſs of limbs.

Q. Pray, explain to us more particularly, how theſe evils proceed from this Burning miſuſed?

A. To be ſhort, when, after the manner of ſome *Japoneſes*, the Burning is made too much and too deep, without due regard had to the places to which the Burning is to be applied: Whence it comes to paſs, that Nature being unable without help to caſt off the *Eſcar* (which is great and

and thick) the purulent matter remains within, and eating in from time to time, cauſeth a deep ulceration downwards.

Q. What danger is there of lameneſs, in caſe of imprudent Burning?

A. When he that performs the operation, burns the Nerves and Ligaments too hard, that may eaſily occaſion convulſions of limbs and lameneſs: Which evil yet needs not to be feared (no more than that above-mentioned,) if you employ a good Maſter, or follow my preſcription.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Serous ſwellings of the Gout, bred by accident, and the Cure of them.

Q. OF what matter do theſe Swellings conſiſt?

A. Of a Serous matter, pervaded with ſaltneſs, moſtly cauſed by accident through pain; being of little danger, and

and not troubleſome to cure; eſpecially in or about the Joynts of the limbs, in which theſe aqueous tumors are very eaſily bred by pain.

Q. It ſeems, you make no great matter of the cure of theſe ſwellings, which yet Phyſitians count very troubleſome to cure, knowing that they are not to uſe any repercuſſive means in this caſe?

A. This ſerous humor cannot be better diſcharged than by our way of Burning; and that is ſo ſure and ſafe, that no body ever needs to apprehend from theſe ſwellings any ill, much leſs incurable nodes or knots, foraſmuch as by our Burning the humor and other feculent matter evaporates, whereby alſo the part affected is ſtrengthned, and preſerved from all putridneſs.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Nodes and Stony Tumors, and their Cure.

Q. WHence ariſes that Stony or Chalky hard ſwelling in the external parts?

A. From the *fæces* or ſediment of the ſerous ſwelling; as hath been taught in the Symptoms of the Gout.

Q. Is there a difference to be made between theſe hard Tumors?

A. There is; for there is a great difference between a *Schirrus* that is hardned, unmovable and indolent, and ſuch an one as is but coming on, and not yet hardned.

Q. Are both theſe kinds curable?

A. The *firſt* yields to no remedies; the *other* is beſt and ſooneſt cured by our Burning, whereby it is fully diſcharged, without any relicks remaining behind.

Q. Have you experience hereof.

A. I had a notable one in our chief Chirur-

Chirurgion, *Francis de Ray*, a very skilful Maſter, who in his Art had ſerv'd our *Eaſt-India Company* near 30 years. He was exceedingly tormented by the Gout, and got a *Schirrhus* upon the fore-part on his right hand, which though it took not quite away the Uſe of the hand, yet did very much diſable and weaken it by a notable intumeſcence; which being by my advice burnt and ſo opened, was in a little time perfectly cured; the matter of the *Schirrus*, thence diſcharged, white like mixed chalk, which the Patient himſelf took up with a *Spatula*, and having laid it on a paper, ſhew'd it me, being dried; whereupon his hand was ſo ſtrengthned, that he could uſe it at pleaſure. In like manner the ſame perſon freed himſelf from ſuch another imperfect *Schirrus*, ſeated upon the great Joynt of the great Toe on his left foot.

Q. When, I pray, is the beſt time to perform this Burning on the head of the imperfect *Schirrus*?

A. Then when the Gout returns again

again to the ſchirrous part; which very eaſily comes to paſs in thoſe that are much ſubject to the Gout; for, in following this Preſcript, you kill two Birds with one ſtone, and cure at the ſame time the Gout and the *Schirrus*.

Q. Will not this Burning mollify and cure a *perfect Schirrus*?

A. I have not tried this hitherto; mean time I truſt, there are means to be found, if not totally, yet in part to remove this evil.

Q. What then think you to be moſt adviſable in this caſe?

A. To open, (as often is done and muſt be done) the skin, and to take out the matter of the *Schirrus* as far as is poſſible, and that done, to heal up with my *Coridons* or Leaf-plaiſters the skin as well as you can.

Q. But then, if this ſhould ſucceed well, can you preſerve the place thus weakned from a new afflux of humors?

A. I think, I can, and that after this manner: If the *Schirrus* were, for example, upon the knuckle of the fore-finger,

finger, I would then duly burn the limb under it on the hand, and thereby intercept all ill humors, and ſo keep them from flowing to the weak part.

Q. But what, if that ſhould fail you, and the Gout ſurpriſe the limb with a new afflux of humors?

A. Then ſhould I reſolve to hinder thoſe humors from coagulation and induration by the advantage of our Burning remedy; by which means you may at leaſt take away the diſfigurements, which theſe nodes cauſe in the limbs, if you cannot reſtore the uſe of the limbs.

Q. It ſeems, you have ſome hopes even of the laſt?

A. I have, becauſe I know, that the nodes do lodg not *in* the very Joynts, but *about* them; and being diſcharged one way or another, 'tis found that the Joynts are free, provided only that the veins and arteries, yea the nerves too, be not ſo obſtructed by the bigneſs, hardneſs and diuturnity of this ſtony tumor, that

the pervasion of the Blood and Animal spirits cannot by fit means be restored; in which case the limb must needs remain stiff.

CHAP. XVI.

Whether there be different sorts of the Gout, and an Essential difference betwixt them?

Q. ARE not almost all Physitians of opinion, that there are different kinds of the Gout, essentially differing from one another; or at least, that there is the Cold and the Hot Gout?

A. They are; but they mistake, being misled by the *external Symptoms*: For, all Gout ariseth from cold, dry, and malign damps.

Q. But yet the Gout may be distinguished?

A. It may, in divers respects, and principally, *First*, in respect of the Limb it seizes on; whence are the names

names of *Chiragra*, *Sciatica*, *Podagra*, &c. *Secondly*, in reſpect of the quantity, and quality, groſſneſs or ſubtilty of the Gouty matter, more or leſs malignity; whence proceed the denominations of the Running and Fixed, Young and Old, Adventitious and Hereditary Gout. *Thirdly*, in reſpect of the greater or leſs afflux of humors. *Fourthly*, the Gout is either with nodes, or without nodes. *Fifthly*, there is a Gout which is ſeated in or about the Joynts, and another (though that be rarely perceived) which lodges it ſelf in the midſt of the limbs: And this is to be noted againſt all thoſe, who will not acknowledg ſuch a Gout for any Gout; which is a great miſtake, and no longer tolerable, becauſe Experience teacheth us otherwiſe.

CHAP. XVII.

Means useful to prevent the Gout.

Q. WHat general means do you think to be good to prevent the Gout?

A. Theſe following: *Firſt*, you muſt beware of windy meat and drink. *Secondly*, you muſt avoid great and violent commotions of the mind, eſpecially the paſſion of anger. *Thirdly*, neither muſt you put your body into too violent motions and exerciſes, nor afflict it with night-wakes. *Fourthly*, you muſt take continual care to keep your body ſoluble, and to prevent coſtiveneſs, nor to remove the ſame too ſuddenly. *Fifthly*, 'tis beneficial, to take a gentle Vomitive after your meal, once a week. *Sixthly*, as ſoon as you perceive any ſigns of a Fever (the mother of the Gout,) then is it proper to take a ſudorifick, by the advice of ſome experienced Phyſitian, to open the pores, and

and to promote evaporation. *Eighthly*, since that many of the chief Physitians forbid wine to Gouty persons, as if it were poison to them; (though *Sennertus* is not so peremptory therein, but that he allows even to those that actually are in a gouty fit, a cup of good and sincere *Rhinish* wine, especially if the Patient cannot forbear it:) I see no reason in the World, why these Patients should be so quite debarr'd this strengthning and cordial liquor, (wine,) as in and after the fit; especially if it be a good condition'd wine. And my opinion is, that such a wine is so far from being noxious, that it is beneficial to them, for many reasons, which *Van Helmont* alledgeth at large in his *Book* of *Fevers*; whose judgment I cannot but subscribe to in this matter.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Tooth-ach or the Gout of the Teeth, and the Cure thereof

Q. IS there alſo a *Gout* of the *teeth*; for I have been inform'd by Dr. *Wilhelmus de Ryne*, who lately is arriv'd here, that there is publiſht a treatiſe in *Europe*, entituled, *Of the Gout of the Teeth*?

A. Thus is very properly expreſt that kind of tooth-ach, which hath the ſame proximate Cauſe with the Gout, and ariſeth from cold Damps, as the Gout doth, which otherwiſe, according to the common opinion is bred from Defluxions.

Q. But ſeriouſly, do you think, that the Gout and Tooth-ach come from the ſame Cauſe?

A. Ti's certain to me (whatever ſome may alledg to the contrary,) that the next cauſe, the part affected, the ſeat, the ways, the ſignes and ſymptoms are the ſame in theſe diſtempers

tempers, and do agree together.

Q. Is then the Cure of the Tooth-ach to be perform'd after the ſame manner as of the Gout?

A. By no means, the Tooth-ach is to be cured in another place, becauſe that the place, where the pain hath its ſeat here, is within the mouth and the teeth, where you cannot come to burn with our *Moxa*?

Q. Would you then have the *Temporal Artery* open'd with a lancet, (this ſeeming to be the way by which the evil damp may be expelled out of the teeth;) as ſome hath ventur'd to do, to the great eaſe of the pain?

A. This means is too dangerous, becauſe it is very ſubject to occaſion an *Aneuriſma*, and ſpends too much of the vital ſpirits.

Q. What do you ſay then of ſcarification in the neck or upon the ſhoulders; or of purging, or of blood-letting?

A. Theſe and the like remedies ſeldom give eaſe.

Q. Would you have then the aching Tooth pulled out? *A.*

A. Not at all; that way being a desperate one, and not only accompanied with great pain & mischief to the poor Patient, but also occasioning many evils, and even death it self. But take me right, I pray; for I here only speak of that kind of Tooth-ach, which is aboye described, not of that which comes from the *Rottennesſ* of teeth.

Q. What then, may we follow *Spigelius*, whole manual operation *Scultetus* mentions in the 18th of his *Chirurgical Obſervations*; who with his knife, heated red-hot, did cut off that little branch of the temporal artery which runs through the Ear to the teeth; by which means the pain presently vaniſhed and never return'd.

A. Tis true, that *Scultetus* ſpeaks with great commendation of this device, calling it a Chirurgical remedy of wonderful vertue; which the Author hath firſt practiſed upon himſelf, and afterwards, in *Scultetus* his preſence, upon others (always with good ſucceſs:) And this hath been further improved by others:

For

For whereas *Spigelius* made uſe of a red-hot knife, to cut off the ſaid little branch on the outſide of the Ear; others have uſed a little flat cauteriſing Iron, in a ſilver caſe, that they might go ſafely, and not burn deeper than was fit; and therewith they have burnt off and ſear'd *within* the Ear, the ſame ramification of the *Carotid Artery*, with the like happy ſucceſs: As I my ſelf have experienced 26. or 28. years ago at *Arnheim*, where Dr. N. *Coets* did, by this means, immediatly free me from an intolerable tooth-ach. I have alſo underſtood here in *India* from very credible Perſons, that D. *Godefridus Dellius*, Miniſter at *Kooten* near *Wyck* of *Durſtede*, hath cured many of that pain by this very means.

Q. Since this is ſo excellent and effectual a remedy, ſhall we then ſtand by it, or is there ſomething to be ſaid againſt it?

A. So there is; and to deal plainly with you, it ought to yield to a better remedy, *viz.* to our burning with

Moxa

Moxa, the which in the Gout of the Teeth ſerves not only for a diſcharging but alſo for a revulſive intercepting remedy, which always produces good (if uſed according to my preſcript) and never the leaſt evil. For, whereas by the former way, of uſing the red-hot knife and the cautery, the body loſes one of the neceſſary and the nobler kind of blood-veſſels, to the detriment and ſpoiling of the teeth; by our way thoſe veſels are preſerved entire and unhurt. T'is true indeed, that the pain of the teeth by the former art is ſo removed as that it never returns (in caſe that whole branch be burnt off;) but this is alſo true, that by ſuch a cauteriſing operation there is for ever cut off that afflux of the blood and vital ſpirits, through this ſear'd artery, to the teeth; whereupon at laſt muſt follow an exiccation and mortification of the teeth.

Q. Since then you prefer your burning with *Moxa* before all other remedies in the Tooth-ache alſo, pray, teach me, where it is to be applyed?

A.

A. Juſt upon the *temporal artery*, where the ſame in the Temples, not far from the Ear, beats ſtrongeſt in a violent Tooth-ache; which is that place where Chirurgians are wont to apply their Maſtick-plaiſters, &c.

Q. But is the burning with *Moxa* upon the *temporal* arteries not too dangerous?

A. Not at all, if your work be done carefully; yea it is a means very beneficial, and hath been practiſed by the father Phyſitians, of *Hippocrates* himſelf.

Q. After what manner then is this Burning to be performed; muſt it be done as in the caſe of the Gout?

A. Juſt ſo; only you muſt in this caſe Kindle leſſer pellets, and theſe to the number of three upon one place, and no more; though it be not forbidden, at ſome little diſtance from the burned place to perform anew the like burning; which may be done not only without fearing the leaſt miſchief from it, but alſo with an expectation of more eaſe.

Q. Is this Burning followed by a Mitigation

Mitigation or by a Removal of the pain?

A. It performs both, in an admirable manner, and that inſtantly, or preſently after, without fail; unleſs, unknown to the Patient and Operator, the Tooth-ach ſhould proceed from a hidden rottenneſs of the Teeth.

Q. But, Sir, how will you make it out, that this is a revulſive and intercepting remedy, and withal diſcharging the part affected from the evil which afflicts it?

A. This is as clear as the Sun at noon-day, and that from the effects: For the Damps, which were already by the expelling power of the Heart driven out into the place that is between the membrane and the teeth, and there produced ſo great pain by the expanding of the ſenſible membrane, are by this our Burning drawn back to the place where the Burning is made, and other Damps intercepted that were on the way, and ſo the body, according to wiſh, disburthen'd from both, and the blood purified.

Q.

Q. Mean time the learned *Sennertus* ſaith, that the true means duly to purge the blood hath not yet been found out: Is that true?

A. It is; for the ways hitherto found out to purify the blood do not deſerve that name. For, the matter being well conſidered, they do ſomething elſe than diſcharge the blood of its impurities: And I am of opinion, that unto this very time there hath been found out no better means for that purpoſe than what we here propoſe; foraſmuch as thereby the Blood is ſuddenly and moſt ſafely purged of all noxious damps.

Q. What is to be done after the Burning for the Tooth-ach?

A. After this ſlight Burning there remains only a little gray ſpeck, which needs not to be look'd after, becauſe it dries and heals up of it ſelf, and ſerves till then for a vent to the evaporating damps.

AN

AN APPENDIX

Concerning Three Remarkable

OBSERVATIONS.

OBSERV. I.

About the Removal of the Falling-Sickneſs *by our way of Burning with* Moxa.

Iacobus Jonas, about 13 years of age, Son of *Jonas Aertz*, who was chief Chirurgion in the Hoſpital of the Noble Company in *Batavia*, having taken a fancy (againſt his Fathers command) to ſee the ſad and diſmal agonies of dying perſons in a place where deſperate and incurable perſons were lodged, did upon a Sunday morning ſee one of thoſe give up the ghoſt in ſo affrightful a manner

manner under ſuch terrible convulſions, that being more than uſually terrified therewith, he could not forbear to ſpeak of it at Table with amazement: At which relation his Father being much troubled, did ſeverely rebuke him for ſo dangerous a curioſity, ſtrictly commanding him, never to repair to that place again, from an apprehenſion, leaſt one time or other he ſhould rue ſuch a curioſity. But behold! The boy laying himſelf down upon a bench after dinner, to take (as 'tis common in that place) a nap in the afternoon, there appear'd to him (as he related afterwards) in a dream that fearful departure of the dead, ſo lively to his fancy, that in a fright he awaken'd, crying out a loud, and, ſeiſed on with a terrible fit of the *Epilepſy*. To which diſtemper he remained a great while ſubject, and in ſuch a manner, that upon the leaſt diſturbance he fell into new fits, of which his Father was not able by any of the means by him employed to free him.

This

This did ſo grieve the good old man, that in all likelihood it contributed not a little to his haſty death.

It hapned, that upon occaſion I viſited the widow of this Chirurgeon, where ſeeing this Youth halting, I asked what the cauſe of it was. He ſhewing me a ſwelling above his left knee, accompanied with grievous pains; I was apt to conclude that it was a Gouty diſtemper, and reſolved, thereupon, with the conſent of the parties concerned, to treat it as ſuch; employing my way of burning, which I did with three pellets conſumed on one place: whereupon all pain being vaniſhed, the youth inſtantly walked without any inconvenience. I put upon it a Coridons plaiſter, and order'd him to renew it twice in 24 hours. And ſince that time he never had any fit of the Falling-ſickneſs; doubtleſs becauſe that the venemous Damps, which cauſed this grievous diſtemper, had been evaporated out of the body, or rather had been thence drawn out by the *Moxa*. And 'tis

observable, that (according to the relation made me by the Lad's Mother,) this Damp never caused in him a fit of the Falling Sickness, till it had first for a while tormented the place above-mentioned, no otherwise as if it had been the Gout. Now, when this peccant matter did ascend from the knee to the Head (which usually fell out every sixth or eighth day,) it was attended with a sensible Cold in the passage of this Damp, yet acting so slowly, that the Youth had time enough to give warning to his Mother of a new fit, that so she might take the better care of him.

OBSERV. II.

Concerning the Cure of a Mad Female-*Slave, by the Burning with* Moxa.

URsula, one of our Female-slaves, being sent out to buy some fish for our family, and come to the place

place where the Fiſher-men uſe to be with their boats, and having ſeen one of them arrived with fiſh, ſhe ſtept over ſeveral of thoſe boats to get into that, where ſhe might buy. Which having done, and ſtepping back again over thoſe boats to ſhore, ſhe was frighted at the ſudden and unexpected ſight of a drowned Humane body, ſhe had ſtept over, that had been brought up to be viewed by the appointed Officer. Which fright did ſo ſeize her, that ſhe fell down and quite fainted away. But being ſomewhat recovered, ſhe was brought home with the fiſh in her hand, but out of her wits; which the ſame night was follow'd by ſuch a fit of *Madneſs*, that at firſt we knew not what to do. But having recollected our ſelves, we reſolved to ſend for the *Guinam*-Doctreſs, to hear her advice, ſince ſhe had ſo ſucceſfully cured me of the Gout. She came the next morning, and being well inform'd of the circumſtances of this caſe, and demanded whether ſhe knew any re-

medy for it, she answer'd, That she would use her Art, and hoped God would bless her operation. What doth she? She bids the other slaves that were present to hold this poor she-slave fast, and binds the hair of her head close together, into a knot; which done, she makes one of the most robust slaves to hold that hair-knot with his hand, and to turn the Patient's head which way she, (the Doctress) would have it. Whereupon she began to burn with her *Moxa* close under the hair, from the fore-part of the head unto the neck, and from the neck again to the fore-part, round about; performing this so artificially and gently, that hardly any mark could be perceived: Whereupon this poor mad creature, to the admiration of us all, fell into a sweet sleep, of which she awaken'd towards evening in very good health and in her right wits, without ever after relapsing into that grievous fit of madness again; it being now about Ten years since her recovery.

OB-

OBSERV. III.

Touching a Strange Catalepſis or *Stiffneſs cured by the Moxa.*

ONe of our ſhe-ſlaves, which my Wife had lent to our chief Chirurgion *William Perſant* (who a little while before had married one of my daughters,) was about evening, as ſhe was at work without doors upon the wall, ſuddenly ſurpriſed with this diſtemper, ſo that in a trice ſhe became as ſtiff as a ſtatue, without any hearing, ſeeing, ſpeaking, or moving any limb. The ſaid Chirurgion having tried upon her the utmoſt of his skill to no purpoſe, and I being made acquainted with the condition of this wretched ſlave, my Wife and Son, upon my deſire, went immediately to her, and according to my direction burned her upon the Arteries of her temples: Which was no ſooner done, but ſhe recover'd the uſe of her ſenſes and the Motion of all her limbs,

and ſhe enjoys to this very day a good ſtate of health.

I conclude with the advice of the never too much celebrated *Nicolaus Tulpius*, in the *firſt Book* of his *Medical Obſervations*, *chap.* 8. where he ſaith, *You Chirurgions*, take good notice of the wholſome Uſe of *Caſticks*; *it ſhall turn to your Credit, and to the Benefit of your Patients.*

FINIS.

Medico-Chirurgical

Observations.

By *Henry* van *Roonhuyse* Practitioner of Physick and Chirurgery in *Amsterdam.*

Englished out of Dutch *by a careful hand.*

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